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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—D. B. Bradford.
Commissioners—Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitcomb, C. B. Brothers, John Wood.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell.
Attorney—J. L. Ball.
Clerk—Wm Knaus.
Constable—Monroe Wheelbee.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Sawyer.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—D. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. C. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and E. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City

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THE Albemarle Bank

At ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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D. C. LIPPINCOTT, Cashier

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Old Rye and other Whiskies, besides a good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

By the Water's Edge.

Where flows the river by, to take, we two, our place
And see it flow,
To watch the clouds that come and go in space
Still come and go,
If at the horizon burns a thatch, by chance
To see it burn.
Should flowers the sweetness of the air enhance,
That way to turn,
Hangs there ripe fruit, tempting the hov'ring bees
To bend that bough,
Sings there aloft a wild bird 'mid the trees,
To listen now.
And at the willow's foot, to hear the stream
Go murmuring past,
Taking no heed while lasts for us this dream
That time doth last,
No strength of passion bringing to our life
Save in adoring,
And unaware of this world's woe and strife,
It all ignoring,
Happy alone, where weariness doth reign,
And weary never,
Feeling that love, where all things ebb and wane,
Endureth ever.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Two men met in New York. They were merchants.

"What do you think of Carlton's affairs, Mr. Elder?" asked one of them.

"I think we shall secure a pretty fair percentage. Don't you?"

"Yes, if we wind him up."

"That we shall do, of course. Why let him go on? It will take hir two or three years to get through, if at all."

"If he can get through in two or three years, I shall certainly be in favor of letting him go on. Times have been rather hard and business dull. But everything looks encouraging now."

"I don't believe in extensions, Mr. Highland. The surest way, when a man gets into difficulties, is to wind him up and secure what you can. Ten chances to one, if you let him go, you lose every cent."

"I have granted extensions in several instances, Mr. Elder," replied his companion, "and obtained, eventually, my whole claim, except in a single case."

"It's always a risk. I go by the motto, 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,'" returned Elder. "I am always ready to take what I can get to-day, and never trust to the morrow. That is my way of doing business."

"But do you not think the debtor entitled to some consideration?"

"How?" with a look of surprise.

"He is a man of like passions with ourselves."

"I don't know that I understand you exactly, Mr. Highland."

"Mr. Carlton has domestic relations as well as you and I."

"I never doubted it. But what of that?"

"If we break him up in business, the evil will not visit him alone. Think of the effect upon his family."

"In trade we never consider a man's family relations."

"But should we not, Mr. Elder? Should we not regard the debtor as a man?"

"As a man who owes us, and is unable to pay what is due; but in no other light," returned Mr. Elder, with a slight curl of the lip.

"There we differ widely."

"And will continue to differ, I imagine. Good morning, Mr. Highland!"

The two men parted.

An hour previous, Mr. Carlton, about whom they had been conversing, sat with his family, a wife and three daughters, at the breakfast table. He tried to converse in his usual cheerful manner, but too heavy a weight was upon his heart. There had come a crisis in his affairs, which he feared would not be passed without ruin to himself. If the effects of his misfortune would not reach beyond his store and counting-room; if upon his head alone would fall the fragments of a broken fortune he would not have murmured. But the disaster could not stop there. It would extend even to the sanctuary of home.

On the day previous he had called on a few of his creditors and asked of them an extension. If this were not given, it would be impossible for him to keep on longer than a few weeks. The spirit in which most of the creditors had received the unexpected announcement that he was in difficulties, gave him little to hope. He was to have another interview with them during the day. From that, as it would exhibit the result of a night's reflection upon the minds of his creditors, he would be able to see clearly his chances of being sustained in business. He awaited the hour with nervous anxiety. When it arrived, and the few creditors called in had assembled, he saw little in their faces to give him hope. The first who spoke ont plainly was Elder.

"I, gentlemen," he said, firmly, "am opposed to all extensions. If a man cannot pay as he goes, I think he had better wind up."

"If all do not agree in this matter, it will be no use to attempt extending Mr. Carlton's time," remarked one of the creditors, who thought and felt as did Elder, but was not willing to come out so plainly.

"That is very true," said a third. "A partial extension will be of no use."

The heart of poor Carlton almost ceased to beat.

"Have you any objection to retiring for a few minutes?" said Mr. Highland to the debtor.

"I will withdraw, certainly," returned Mr. Carlton, and left the room.

"My own view, gentlemen," said Mr. Highland, "is, that we ought to grant all that is asked. Mr. Carlton's business is good, and he will get over his present difficulties easily, if we only assist him a little. We should be just, as man toward man; and this I do not think we should be in this case unless we consider Carlton as well as ourselves. He is an honest man, and an honest man in difficulties is always entitled to consideration."

"That is all very well. But when a man gives his note payable at a certain day, he ought to be very sure that he will be able to take it up. Creditors are entitled to some consideration as well as debtors. The cry of 'poor debtor' is soon raised, but who, I wonder, thinks of the poor creditor? I, for one, am not prepared to extend."

This was said by Elder.

"As for me," spoke up another, "I take but one view of matters like this. If I think I will do better by renewing, I am ready to so; if by winding up the party now I can do better, I go for winding up. I have confidence in Carlton's integrity. I believe he means well. But can he get through? that is the question?"

"I believe he can," said Mr. Highland.

"And I doubt it," returned Elder.

The efforts of Elder to efface the impression the words of Mr. Highland had made, proved in vain. It was agreed that the debtor should receive the extension he asked. When informed of this decision, Carlton could not hide his emotions, though he strove hard to do so. His grateful acknowledgments for the favor granted, touched more than one heart that had been cold as ice toward him a short time before. How different were his feelings when he met his family that evening, and silently thanked Heaven that the cloud which had hovered over and threatened to break in desolating tempest had passed from the sky.

Long before the arrival of the time for which an extension had been granted, Mr. Carlton was able to pay off everything, and to look in the face without unpleasant emotions every man he met.

Strange things happen in real life. Mr. Elder was a shipper and extensively engaged in trade. For a series of years everything went on prosperously with him. His ventures always found a good market, and his consignments safe and energetic factors. All this he attributed to his own business acumen.

"I never make bad shipments," he would sometimes say. "I never consign to doubtful agents."

A man like Mr. Elder is rarely permitted to go through life without a practical conviction that he is in the hand of One who governs all events. It is rarely that such a one does not become painfully conscious in the end that human prudence is as nothing.

The first thing that occurred to check the confident spirit of Mr. Elder was the loss of a ship and cargo under circumstances that gave the underwriters a fair plea for not paying the risk. He sued and was cast. The lost was twenty-five thousand dollars.

A few weeks after, news came that a shipment to the South American coast had resulted in a loss. From that time everything seemed to go wrong. His adventures found a glutted market, and his return cargoes a depression of prices. If he held on to a thing in the hope of better rates, prices would go down, until, in a desperate mood, he would sell; then they would go up steadily. The time was when he could confine himself strictly to legitimate trade. But a mania for speculation now took hold of him and urged him on to ruin. He even ventured into the bewildering precincts of the stock market, lured by the hope of splendid results. Here he stood upon ground that soon crumbled beneath his feet. A loss of twenty or thirty thousand dollars cured him of this folly, and he turned with a sigh to his counting-room, to digest with care and prudent forethought, some safe operation in his regular business.

But the true balance of his mind was lost. He could not consider with calmness the business in hand. A false move was the consequence. Loss instead of profit was the unfortunate result.

Seven years from the day Mr. Elder opposed an arrangement with Mr. Carlton, which should regard the debtor as well as the creditor, he himself found it impossible to provide for all his heavy payments. For some time he had kept his head above water by making sacrifices, but the end of this came.

After a sleepless night the merchant started one morning for his store, oppressed with the sad conviction that before the day closed his fair name would be tarnished. As he walked along Mr. Carlton came to his side with a cheerful salutation. Mr. C. was now a large creditor instead of a debtor. On that very day, bills in his favor had matured to the amount of five thousand dollars, and these Elder could not pay. The recollection of this made it almost impossible for him to reply to the pleasant observations of his companion. Vividly, as if it had occurred yesterday, came up before his mind the circumstance that had transpired a few years previously. He remembered how eagerly he had sought, from the merest selfish motives, to break down Mr. Carlton and throw him helpless upon the world, and how near he was to accomplishing the merchant's total overthrow. Such recollections drove from his mind the hope that for a moment had presented itself of enlisting Mr. Carlton's good feelings and securing him as a friend in the trial through which he was about to pass.

Several times during the walk he was on the point of breaking the matter to Mr. C., but either his heart failed him or his companion made some remark to which he was compelled to reply. At length they separated without any allusion by Mr. Elder to the subject on which he was so desirous of speaking. He had not the courage to utter the first word.

But this was only postponing for a very brief period the evil day. Several remittances were anxiously looked for that morning. He broke the sealing, letter after letter, with trembling anxiety. Alas! the mail brought him no aid. His last hope was gone. Nothing now remained for him but to turn his face bravely to the threatening storm and bear up against its fury.

For a while he debated the question as to what course was best for him to pursue. At one time he thought of giving no information of his condition, until the notary's protest should startle them from their ignorance. Then he thought it would be best to notify the holder of paper due on that day that it would not be taken up. Then it seemed to him best to give notice of his condition. He prepared brief notes to all, but Mr. Carlton first. His heart failed him when he attempted to write his name. Vividly, as if it had occurred but the day previous, came up before his mind all the circumstances attendant upon that gentleman's appeal to his creditors. His cheek burned when he remembered the position he had assumed in that affair.

But, even though such were his feelings, when he came to dispatch the notes he had prepared he could only find courage to send the one written to Mr. Carlton. The other creditors, whose bills had matured that day, he thought he would go and see; but half an hour passed without his acting upon the resolution to do so. Most of the day was spent in walking uneasily the floor of his counting-room, or in examining certain accounts in his ledger, or entries in his bill book. He was bending, all absorbed, over a page of calculations at his desk, when some one who had entered unperceived pronounced his name. He turned quickly and looked Mr. Carlton in the face. The color mounted instantly to the temples of Mr. Elder. He tried to speak, but could not.

"Your note has taken me altogether by surprise," said Mr. Carlton. "But I hope things are not so bad as you suppose."

Mr. Elder shook his head. He tried to speak, but could not.

"How much have you to pay to-day?" asked Mr. Carlton.

"Ten thousand dollars," was the reply, in a husky voice.

"How much have you toward it?"

"Not two thousand."

"How much falls due to-morrow?"

"Four thousand."

"How much in a month?"

"Fifty thousand."

"What will be your available resources?"

"Not half the amount."

"Haven't you good bills?"

"Yes; but not negotiable."

Mr. Carlton mused for some time. At length he said:

"You must not lie over to-day."

"I cannot help it."

"If you will transfer to me, as security in case you have to stop payment, the bills of which you speak, I will lend you the amount you want to day."

The color retired from the cheeks of Mr. Elder and then came back with a quick flush. He made no answer, but looked steadily and doubtingly into Mr. Carlton's face.

"I have been in difficulties myself and I know how to sympathize with others," said the latter. "We should aid if we can, not break down a fellow merchant when in trouble. Indorse bills to my order for the sum you want, and I will fill up a check for the amount."

Elder turned slowly to his desk and took therefrom sundry notes of hand in the favor at various dates from six to twelve months, and indorsed them payable to Carlton, who immediately gave him a check for eight thousand dollars and left the store.

A clerk was instantly dispatched to the bank and then Mr. Elder sank into a chair, half stupefied. He could hardly believe his senses until the canceled notes were placed in his hands.

On the next morning, Mr. Elder went to his place of business with feelings but little less troubled than they had been on the day before. His payments were lighter, but his means were for the first time exhausted. The best he could do would be to borrow; but he already owed heavily for borrowed money and was not certain that to go further was practicable. He thought of Mr. Carlton; but every feeling of his heart forbade him to seek further aid from him.

"I deserve no consideration there, and I cannot ask it," he murmured, as he pursued his way toward his store. The first thing that met his eye on entering his counting room was a pile of ship letters. There had been an arrival from Valparaiso. He broke the seal of the first one he took up, with eagerness. "Thank God!" was his almost immediate exclamation. It was from one of his captains, and contained drafts for fifteen thousand dollars. It also informed him that the ship Sarah, commanded by said captain, would sail for home in a week, with a return cargo of hides and specie amounting to thirty thousand dollars. The voyage had been profitable beyond expectation.

Elder had just finished reading the letter, when Mr. Carlton came in. Seizing the kind hearted merchant by the hand, and pressing it hard, he said, with emotion:

"Carlton, you have saved me! Ah! sir—this would be to me a far happier moment, if, seven years ago, when you were in trouble, I had as generously aided you."

"Let the past sleep in peace," returned Mr. Carlton. "If fortune has smiled again, permit me to rejoice with you, as I do with all who are blessed with favoring gales. To meet with difficulties is of use to us. It gives us the power of sympathy with others; and that gift we should all desire, for it is a good thing to lift the burden from shoulders bent down with too heavy a weight, and throw sunlight over a heart shaded by gloom."

Mr. Elder recovered from his crippled condition in the course of a few months. He was never again known to oppress a suffering debtor.

Oriental Manners.

Mr. Edward King writes: The Orientals at the Exhibition are a perpetual source of amusement. Their mild and pleasant ways, even when they are engaged in disputes, seem very funny to the Western Caucasian. Their profuse gestures and their picturesque costumes have now become so common that even the visitors from the country do not long stare at them. But their manners of thought are ever new fountains of delight for our people who come into contact with them. Their ideas of our civilization are so totally different from our own, and often so much less favorable, that we can hardly fail from time to time to be shocked, but in general their curious views of things provoke only a smile.

The Cypriote Greek who brought me my coffee one evening at the Turkish cafe answered, when I asked him how he liked America: "Ho! Merika good a place to make a money, not place to live!" Then drawing a long breath, he added: "Breathe, not live," by which remark I suppose he meant to express the idea that mere existence was not life, and that the only life worth having was the sensuous, favored one of his own delicious climate. An American friend related to me his experience in studying the character of a very well bred Turk, who lives in the same hotel with him.

This Turk, who is beginning to speak a little English, is an affable, amiable, round faced, well dressed gentleman, who does not seem capable of harming a fly. But the other day my friend seeing the account in the morning paper of the terrible massacre in Bulgaria, read them aloud to the Turk, expecting from him some deprecatory remarks. None came; the Turk smiled sweetly as he heard the thrilling accounts of children impaled upon bayonets, women strangled, and men hanged, and, rubbing his hands, he said: "Much good, kill more, stop war soon." Then, suiting the action to the word, he went through the motions of tossing a child on a bayonet, and burst into laughter, saying: "Much good, that make them much afraid." After which he went on tranquilly eating his breakfast, as if his sentiments were quite natural and justifiable.

Fall Bonnets.

Fall bonnets have close fitting capote fronts with high, pointed crowns. The front or brim is so close that only a slight plaiting of lace or silk, or else a small twist, is allowed for face trimming, with perhaps a little cluster of flowers stuck on the edge of the brim. Many of the high peaked crowns are too *pronounce* to please ladies of taste, but a happy medium is found in lower tapering crowns that preserve enough of the shape outline to be stylish. Velvet reasserts itself as the handsomest material for dress bonnets. Indications are that felt has had its day of popularity, except for second best bonnets; the coarseness of American felts has brought it into disfavor. There is an effort to revive plush as a fabric for bonnets, but it has not been largely bought by American buyers. Long and ample strings to be tied under the chin will be found on most imported bonnets. These strings are of the ribbons known to milliners as Nos. 16 and 22. The handsomest ribbons are gros grain on one side and satin on the other.

Another Charley Ross.

Mr. C. K. Ross, the father of little Charley Ross, received a letter from Three Rivers, Mich., informing him that there was a boy in that town whom the townspeople believed to be Charley Ross. Inclosed in the letter was a photograph of the lad, which certainly bore a strong resemblance to the missing child. Mr. Ross on carefully studying the picture became convinced that the child was not his. Mrs. Ross was, however, not so certain, and became so uneasy and anxious about the matter that, to satisfy her, Mr. Ross went to Three Rivers, and on arriving there found the whole town in a ferment, and the hotel crowded with people. The child Mr. Ross saw was not the missing Charley, and he came away disheartened with the result of the journey. Before leaving the town the people, in their anxiety to see him, surrounded the hotel and would not depart until Mr. Ross came out and made a speech to them.

Leo Miller-Strickland.

The pleasing people out in Minnesota who formed a copartnership, terminable at will, in the business of matrimony and general produce, under the firm name of Miller & Strickland, have had their difficulties since. They have encountered a certain statute made for the express purpose of persecuting advanced thinkers on the relations of the sexes. It seemed to meet their case. We have already chronicled the addition of a baby to the assets of the firm. They named him Leo, partly perhaps on the *unus sed Leo* principle current in Æsop, but mostly because Leo has a good, month-filling, advanced thinker kind of a sound. They also set forth that his name is Miller-Strickland, and that it ought to be, because at present the mother gets no share in the nomenclature of the infant, which is a cruel injustice. Strickland, it may be remembered, is the female member of the firm.

This is a great principle which an advanced thinker may probably be burnt at the stake for as well as any of his other great principles. We hope that this hyphenated infant will grow up to be a wiser and better man for being hyphenated, and carrying around, in the slack of his name, so to speak, the germ of a great truth. But if the great principle were to be carried out to its logical result, there would be some practical inconveniences. If Mr. Brown forms a connubial copartnership with Miss Jones; Felix Brown-Jones will do very well. But when he in his turn grows up and advances the pickets of human thought a peg or two, by making a loose and casual matrimonial arrangement with Miss Smith-Robinson, Secundus Brown-Jones-Smith-Robinson would already be a little unwieldy, and when we go a step further, and arrive at Paulo-Post-Futurus-Brown-Jones-Smith-Robinson-Johnson-Jenkins, there would be a man to whom nobody would write letters, and whose acquaintances would be continually mixing up his bewildering terminology. "Language," Dean Trench remarks, "is fossil history," but then if we are required to repeat a few chapters of fossil family history whenever we speak to a man, the man will soon cease to be spoken to, and he will have to sit up all night to enforce the great principle by writing his name.

The advanced thinkers in Minnesota have foreseen this detail and avoided it. We regret to observe that they have avoided it by a compromise unworthy of them. They are ordained that in the second generation the father's name shall be dropped. This knocks family history altogether, for when Leo Miller Strickland drops the name of Miller for his own offspring and calls them Strickland-Higgins in the following generation, the name of Strickland will be "bred out" altogether, and there will thus survive no bearer of the name of either of the advanced thinkers who are now elevating mankind in Minnesota. This will be truly sad. But at the same time young Miller-Strickland may not turn out to be an advanced thinker. He may dishonor his father and mother by being ashamed of the arrangement of which he was a result, and call himself Leo Miller, although a heartless and retrograde law declares that being technically *filius nullius* he has no right to call himself so, and that his name, if anything, which it probably isn't, is Strickland.

Upon the whole the advanced thinkers seem to us to have made two mistakes of some gravity. One is in supposing that concubinage can be dignified by writing letters to the newspapers about it, and shouting about it from the housetops, instead of taking precautions of secrecy, as is the custom of the more conservative practitioners of it. Another is in supposing that it is an entirely new invention.—*New York World.*

Twelve Hours in a Well.

John Sullivan, the young man who was buried for twelve hours by the caving in of a well at Portsmouth, N. H., and was rescued alive, has made a statement to a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, which that paper thus reports: Sullivan says that a boy dropped a dipper in the well, and John Welch, a brother-in-law to Sullivan, knowing that he had been to sea, asked him to go down on the rope of the bucket used for drawing water, and secure the dipper for the boy. Sullivan went down on the rope, as was subsequently ascertained by measurement, twenty-eight feet, and then found that the stonework of the well had partially caved in below him. He placed his foot innocently on one of the rocks that had not got out of place, and instantly the stone walls of the well caved all around and above him with a tremendous crash. As soon as he could recover himself he found that his right hand was jammed fast, and his right leg as well. With his left hand he felt over his head and found that about three inches above his head two large flat rocks had formed an arch protecting his head. A peaked rock was pressing against his chest, which, with the dirt and sand around his mouth, prevented him from speaking for about an hour, during which time he could distinctly hear the voices above saying that he was dead and making preparations to send for a coroner. He heard Priest McCarthy, of Portland, who happened to be in the neighborhood visiting, and came to the spot, say: "John, are you alive?" and for the first time he then spoke and said: "Yes." The priest then asked him to make an act of contrition and told him he would pray for him. Sullivan says he did the best he could in the way of devotion under the circumstances, and when the priest told him that he thought he would be taken out alive, he then had every confidence that he would be. He says the air was very bad until they got the air pump at work. He says he feared that when the trains would come along the Eastern railroad, distant only about two thousand feet, the well might cave further, but at no time did he hear a train, although they were constantly passing. He is not bruised, save only on one wrist, and a slight abrasion of the skin on the shoulder. In reply to a question why he did not take the brandy which Dr. Whittier offered him when they reached his head, he said: "If I was to die, I wanted to die a sober man. I did not need any rum courage."

"Just Like Them Fellows."

The hotel clerk is about the same all the word over. A few mornings ago a recently arrived stranger from New York, who had been out for a stroll, came back to a San Antonio hotel rubbing his eyes, and very much disgusted. He took occasion to observe to the clerk:

"You have a great deal of dust here in San Antonio?"

"Y-a-s," drawled the clerk; "I suffer from it myself."

"Weak eyes?" inquired the sympathetic stranger.

"Hardly any."

"Your lungs are affected, then?"

"Not-to-speak-of," yawned the clerk.

"In what way, then, do you suffer from the dust?" asked the stranger, somewhat surprised.

"By hearing about forty fools say a thousand times a day: 'You have a great deal of dust here in San Antonio.'"

"Just like those fellows in New York, for all the world," murmured the stranger, as he sought the retirement of his room.

THE BUTCHERIES IN BULGARIA.

Graphic Account of a Visit to an Obliterated Village—Thousands of Corpses Rotting in the Sun or Devoured by Dogs.

The London *Daily News'* special correspondent in Bulgaria has paid a visit to Batak, the scene of the Turkish atrocities, in company with Mr. Schuyler, of the American legation. His report is long and interesting. Approaching Batak they found the hills covered with wheat and rye, ripe, but rotting in the soil from absence of harvesters. A number of dogs on a slope overlooking the town attracted their attention. The writer says:

They barked at us in an angry manner and then ran off into the adjoining fields. I noticed nothing peculiar as we mounted, until my horse stumbled, when, looking down, I perceived that he had stepped on a human skull, partially hid among the grass. It was quite dry and hard, and might, to all appearances, have been there for two or three years, so well had the dogs done their work. As we ascended, bones, skeletons and skulls became more frequent, but here they had not been picked so clean. At last we came to a kind of little plateau or shelf on the hillside, where the ground was nearly level. All suddenly drew rein with an exclamation of horror, for right before us, almost beneath our horses' feet, was a sight that made us shudder. It was a heap of skulls, intermingled with bones from all parts of the human body, skeletons nearly entire rotting, clothing, human hair and putrid flesh lying there in one foul heap, around which the grass was growing luxuriantly. It emitted a sickening odor, like that of a dead horse, and it was here the dogs had been seeking a hasty repast when our untimely approach interrupted them. In the midst of this heap I could distinguish one slight skeleton form still inclosed in a chemise, the skull wrapped about with a colored handkerchief and the bony ankles incased in the embroidered footless stockings worn by the Bulgarian girls. We looked about us. The ground was strewed with bones in every direction, where the dogs had carried them off to gnaw them at their leisure.

All the skeletons were those of women. From his saddle the correspondent counted about one hundred skulls, nearly all of which had been separated from the bodies evidently by decapitation. The village, one of some nine hundred stone houses and 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, had not one house that was not shattered or burned. A few women only remained who were keening for their dead. The correspondent continues:

A little further on we came to the skeleton of a young girl not more than fifteen, lying by the roadside, and partly covered with the *debris* of a fallen wall. It was still clothed in a chemise; the ankles were inclosed in footless stockings; but the little feet, from which the shoes had been taken, were naked, and owing to the fact that the flesh had dried instead of decomposing, were nearly perfect. There was a large gash in the skull, to which a mass of rich brown hair, nearly a yard long, still clung, trailing in the dust. It is to be remarked, that all the skeletons of women found here were dressed in a chemise only, and this poor child had evidently been stripped to her chemise, partly in the search for money and jewels, partly out of mere brutality, then outraged and afterward killed. We have talked with many women who had passed through all parts of the ordeal but the last, and the procedure seems to have been as follows: They would seize a woman, strip her carefully to her chemise, laying aside articles of clothing that were valuable, with any ornaments and jewels she might have about her. Then as many of them as cared would violate her, and the last man would kill her or not as the humor took him.

At the next house a man stopped us to show where a blind little brother had been burnt alive, and the spot where he had found his calcined bones; and the rough, hard-visaged man sat down and sobbed like a child.

On the other side of the way were the skeletons of two children lying side by side, partly covered with stones, and with frightful saber cuts in their little skulls. The number of children killed in these massacres is something enormous. They were often spitted on bayonets, and we heard several stories from eye-witnesses who saw little boys carried about the streets on the point of bayonets. The reason is simple. When a Mahometan has killed a certain number of infidels he is sure of Paradise, no matter what his sins may be. Mahomet probably intended that only armed men should count, but the ordinary Mussulman takes the precept in its broader acceptation, and counts women and children as well. The advantage of killing children is that it can be done without danger, and that a child counts for as much as an armed man. Here the Bashi-Bazouks, in order to swell the count, ripped open pregnant women and killed the unborn infants. There was not a house beneath the ruins of which we did not perceive human remains, and the street besides was full of them. Before many of the doorways women were walking up and down wailing their funeral chant. One of them caught me by the arm and led me inside of the walls, and there in one corner, half covered with stones and mortar, were the remains of another young girl, with her long hair flowing wildly about among the stones and dust. And the mother fairly shrieked with agony, and beat her head madly against the wall. A few steps further on sat a woman on a doorstep, rocking herself to and fro, and uttering moans heartrending beyond anything I could have imagined. Her head was buried in her hands, while her fingers were unconsciously twisting and tearing her hair as she gazed into her lap, where lay three little skulls with the hair still clinging to them.

And how we began to approach the church and the schoolhouse. The ground is covered here with skeletons, to which are clinging articles of clothing and bits of putrid flesh; the air is heavy with a faint, sickening odor, that grows stronger as we advance. The school is on one side of the road, the church on the other. The schoolhouse, to judge by the walls that are in part standing, was a fine large building, capable of accommodating two or three hundred children. Beneath the stones and rubbish that cover the floor to the height of several feet are the bones and ashes of two hundred women and children burnt alive between those four walls. Just beside the schoolhouse is a broad shallow pit. Here were buried a hundred bodies two weeks after the massacre. But the dogs unearthed them in part. The water flowed in, and now it lies there a horrid cesspool, with human remains floating about or lying half exposed in the mud. Near by, on the banks of the little stream that runs through the village is a sawmill. The wheel pit beneath is full of dead bodies floating in the water. The banks of this stream were at one time literally covered with corpses, of men and women, young girls and children, that lay there festering in the sun, and eaten by the dogs. We entered the churchyard, but the odor here became so bad that it was almost impossible to proceed. We take a handful of tobacco and hold it to our noses while we continue our investigations.

The church was not a large one, and it was surrounded by a low stone wall. The place is heaped up with stones and rubbish to the height of five or six feet above the level of the street, and upon inspection we discover that what appeared to be a mass of stones and rubbish is in reality an immense heap of human bodies covered over with a thin layer of stones. The whole of the little churchyard is heaped up with them to the depth of three or four feet, and it is from here that the fearful odor comes. The dogs had been at work, and now could be seen projecting from this monster grave heads, arms, legs, feet and hands in horrid confusion. We were told there were three thousand people lying here in this little churchyard alone, and we could well believe it. It was a fearful sight—a sight to haunt one through life. There were little curly heads there in that festering mass, crushed down by heavy stones; little feet not as long as your finger on which the flesh was dried hard by the ardent heat before it had time to decompose; little baby hands stretched out as if for help; babes that had died wondering at the bright gleam of sabers and the red hands of the fierce eyed men who wielded them; children who had died shrinking with fright and terror; young girls who had died weeping and sobbing and begging for mercy; mothers who died trying to shield their little ones with their own weak bodies all lying there together, festering in one horrid mass.

We talked to many people. "How many were in your family?" we would ask. "Ten," the answer would be, perhaps. "How many remain?" "Two." "How many in yours?" "Eight." "How many remain?" "Three." How many in yours?" "Fifteen." "How many remain?" "Five." And so on in families numbering from five to twenty, in which only remained from one to five persons. One old woman said she had three sons, all married. They had between them twelve children, so that the family counted, all told, nineteen persons. Of all there remained only this poor old grandmother. There was an old man who told us of his uncle, Blagoi Christotoff, a venerable patriarch of the grand old type. He had five sons married, who had among them twenty-seven children, thus making a family that with the wives counted up a sum total of thirty-nine persons living under the same roof. Of this enormous family there are only eight left.

We asked about the skulls and bones we had seen up on the hill upon our first arriving in the village, where the dogs had barked at us. These, we were told, were the bones of about two hundred young girls, who had first been captured and particularly reserved for a worse fate than death. They had been kept till the last; they had been in the hands of their captors for several days—for the burning and the pillaging had not all been accomplished in a single day—and during this time they had suffered all it was possible that poor, weak, trembling girls could suffer at the hands of brutal savages. Then, when the town had been pillaged and burnt, when all their friends had been slaughtered, these poor young things, whose very wrongs should have insured them safety, whose very outrages should have insured them protection, were taken in the broad light of day, beneath the smiling canopy of heaven, coolly beheaded, then thrown in a heap there, and left to rot.

Forest Fires.

Since the commencement of the present summer the territory that is now swept by the forest fires, and which embraces portions of the States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, has received scarcely any rain, and consequently the vegetation is parched beyond measure. The surface soil, being sandy and underlaid by a denser stratum, retains at a considerable depth below the surface the water from the winter snows and the spring rains, and, being also sheltered from the sun's rays by the forest growth, loses very little moisture by evaporation. Therefore, while the great trees that send their tap roots deep into the earth to the very springs of moisture receive the requisite nourishment the younger growths and the underbrush dry up and wither. Many resinous trees occur in these forests which, when exposed to the powerful heat of the sun, burst open and discharge their quota of highly inflammable matter and help to destroy their less combustible neighbors. A spark from a passing locomotive or an abandoned campfire of a wandering party of tramps may be the direct cause of these conflagrations, but indirectly they are due to the conditions above named. The influence of mountain ranges on the movements of areas of low barometer with their accompanying rains is very marked. The Rocky mountains have created a vast desert on their eastern side, on which no tree or shrub can be found except along the banks of the creeks. In like manner the region which now suffers from the forest fires comes within the influence of the northen end of the Alleghany range, which diverts the rain areas from it and produces prolonged droughts. In glancing over the diagrams showing the monthly means of precipitation in the Territories east of the Rocky mountains we find that this particular section shows an extremely low average, and from its peculiar

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. . . . . : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 4, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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Communications relative to any or the interest of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

MON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

For Vice-President;

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,
OF NEW YORK,

ELECTORS:

State at Large.—OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond County, and D. L. RUSSELL, of Brunswick.

First District.—JOHN B. RESPASS of Beaufort county.

Second District.—J. E. O'HARA, of Halifax county.

Third District.—NEILL McKAY, of Harnett.

Fourth District.—IKE R. STRAYHNEN, of Orange.

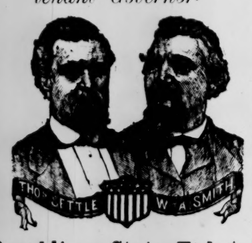
Fifth District.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Rockingham county.

Sixth District.—R. M. NORMENT, of Robeson county.

Seventh District.—ISAAC W. JONES, of Rowan.

Eighth District.—SQUIRE TRIVETT, of McDowell county.

Our next Governor and Lieutenant Governor.



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:

Thomas Settle,
OF GUILFORD.

For Lieutenant Governor;

William A. Smith,
OF JOHNSON.

For Secretary of State;

Jonathan W. Albertson,
OF PERQUIMANS.

For Treasurer;

W. H. Wheeler,
OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor:

John Reilley,
OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson,
OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General:

T. L. Hargrove,
OF GRANVILLE.

For Congress;

COL. D McD. LINDSEY;
OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District;

WALTER F. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

HENRY WHITE,
of Perquimans.

The Congressional Canvas.

Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, will address the people at Windsor, Bertie, co. Saturday, Oct. 7th Coleraine, Bertie co. Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrelleville, Hertford co. Thursday, Oct. 12th Murfreesboro' Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co. Saturday Oct. 14th Gatesville, Gates co. Monday Oct 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co. Tuesday Oct. 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M Further appointments will be made hereafter Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Condidate having been notified of these appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion

Senatorial Canvass.

W. F. POOL Esq., and HENRY WHITE Esq., Republican candidate for the State Senate for the First District of N. C., will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places; to wit: Bunch's Choan county, Thursday Oct. 12; Ward's Store, Chowan co, Friday Oct. 13; Belvidere, Perquimans co, Saturday, Oct. 14; Woolville Perquimans co, Saturday Oct. 21; Salem Pasquotank co, Monday Oct. 23; Rosedale, Pasquotank co, Wednesday, Oct. 25; South Mills, Camden co, Friday, Oct. 27; Shiloh, Camden, co, Saturday Oct. 28; Bell's Store, (Indian Ridge) Currituck co, Monday Oct. 30; Poplar Branch, Currituck Wednesday Nov. 1

Capt Octavius Coke one of the Senatorial candidat on the Democratic ticket having concurred in the above appointments will be present to discuss the political issue before the people. Mr Wm. C. Mercer the other Democratic candidate is also expected to be present.

Speaking will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

The losses of the present administration through defaulting officers and banks, compared with the amount of money involved have been to a marked degree less than those of any previous administration since the organization of the government,

FEMALE REPUBLICAN SUFFRAGE.

We copy the following item from the *Sentinel* published at Milwaukie, Wisconsin. Inasmuch as the only State officer the Democrats had in this State robbed the Peabody Fund, information as follows will doubtless be received, upon the score that "misery love company." The *Sentinel* says

"Mr. Samuel McBride of Colorado, was a delegate to the St Louis Convention where he united with Sumler in bursts of enthusiasm for Tilden and Reform." He was also a member of the committee to notify Gov. Tilden of his nomination. Returning home, saturated through and through with Democratic reform, he immediately stole $13,000 of the school fund of Pueblo county, and absconded. By the way, here's something suggestive in the fact that Democratic defaulters seem to delight most in getting away with money belonging to the schools.

The gentleman Simon pure Democrat is opposed to schools and churches, and when the school cannot be stopped in any other way than by stealing, the officer in charge of the school money stuffs his pocket with the sacred fund, and leaves for parts unknown. Such conduct is maintaining Democratic principles.

WASTE OF CAPITAL.

Governor TILDEN says, in his elaborate letter, "A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in a universal disaster. The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of $4,500,000."

In order to alarm the people, Governor TILDEN starts out by overstating the federal taxes to the gigantic sum of $452,000,000. But suppose this falsified the record, he proposes to systematise the whole sum of federal taxes, without discrimination, as a "waste of capital." Why call it a waste? To collect taxes to pay the salaries of public officers; to build ships and light houses and public edifices, to make land surveys and improve rivers and harbors, is to more a waste of money than for an individual to spend money in building houses or buying food and clothing for his family. But this Democratic reformer denounces the entire national taxation for eleven years as a "waste of capital."

WON'T BE CHEATED AGAIN.

Two years ago the Democratic orators of this Congressional and Senatorial Districts made themselves hoarse, and Democratic newspapers were frantic at the untold and unending miseries that would be visited upon the white race should the "civil rights bill" become a law. In nearly every county in the mind became excited. The white voters [illegible] to follow the [illegible] deceived many honest men, and by that fraud and delusion YEATES and SHAW and JERNIGAN were elected. The bill did become a law. Has anybody been hurt? Have any of the fearful evils so vividly pictured been realized? The people, seeing that they were deceived, do not propose being cheated a second time. They, this year, will vote for LINDSEY, POOL and WHITE, and *they will elect them.*

THEY CANNOT DO IT.

During the latter part of the session of the United States Senate Senator MERRIMON in a long speech was extolling the Democratic party when Senator Morrow challenged him to point out a single good thing the Democratic party had done within the last thirty five years. Did he answer promptly? Not at all, but he evaded the question in a flank movement by calling attention to the short coming of some of those who had held office under a Republican Administration. But he had not gone far before he was brought up with a short turn by Senator LOGAN. He could not substantiate from the record a single charge he had made. Nor can any Democrat

NOT TRUE ECONOMY.

the Democratic Congress for the proper care of our navy yards, arsenals, mints, custom houses and other public buildings that constantly need to be watched and repaired was not a movement towards true economy. The result is an actual waste of the public funds for it entails upon subsequent years expenditures that would be unnecessary if the proper sum had been appropriated to care for and properly guard the property of the Government. "The sailor who fails to stop a leak when he first sees it may discover when too late that his folly and neglect have cost him a shi ."

UNEQUAL TAXATION—REPEAL THE LAW.

The present revenue law, enacted by the last Democratic Legislature exempts personal property to the amount of twenty five dollars from taxation. The Republicans exempted three hundred dollars of property from taxation. The Democrats, to show their contempt for the poor working man, exempts the libraries for the rich, and many are worth thousands of dollars, while the poor man is allowed the pitiful exemption of twenty five dollars. The Republicans, if they carry the Legislature, will exempt three hundred dollars worth of property from taxation.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Because quite a number of the Independent Republicans two years ago joined the "Liberals" the Democrats counted largely upon their influence being exerted against the regular Republican nominees this year. But they find they are doomed to disappointment. The prominent Independents, such men as Ex Secretary JACOB D. COX, Ex Senator CARL SCHURZ and Senator NEWTON BOOTH are all using their best efforts in behalf of the Republican candidates.

Every year since 1866 the Government has not only lived within its income, but has been able to save towards paying its indebtedness an average amount per annum of $56,742,284 20.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES.

Assistant Secretary CYNANT, of the United States Treasury, officially states the losses of each administration as follows, the ratio of loss per $1000 to the amount involved:

Administration George Washington,	$ 2 22
John Adams,	2 59
Thomas Jefferson,	2 75
James Madison,	4 16
James Monroe,	8 58
J. Q. Adams,	4 39
Andrew Jackson,	7 52
Martin Van buren,	11 71
Wm. Henry Harrison,	
John Tyler,	6 40
James K. Polk,	4 08
Zachary Taylor,	4 19
Millard Fillmore,	
Franklin Pearce,	3 56
James Buchanan'	3 81
A. Lincoln,	76
Andrew Johnson,	57
U. S. Grant, (to June 30, 1875,) reaching the highest point in the administration of Martin Van Buren and the lowest in the present ad ministration.	34

THE FALSE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. HAYES.

It is a fact that the party who first made the charge against Gov. HAYES about his income returns is a defaulter to the extent of over $350,000. He was the Collector of Internal Revenue in Louisiana, under ANDREW JOHNSON, and has never yet been able to settle his accounts with the Treasury. The charge against Gov. HAYES was promptly and fully disproved.

The further charge that he had appropriated to his own use the funds of an executed deserter, is shown to be clearly ficticious, for the records on file in the War Department in Washington, show that every cent was properly accounted for.

Poor men, white and colored, stop and think. What becomes of the Homestead if a democratic governor is elected? In case of vacancies in the Supreme Court he will appoint Judges opposed to the Homestead; and the judgements upon old debts, now held in abeyance, will be collected. Why will the voters sustain a party that has been trying for eight years to overthrow the rights secured by the constitution of 1863?

The Democrats are parading a letter written by the corrupt rascal JOHN T. DEWESE who was kicked out of the Republican party for bribery and other disreputable acts, and who is now a blatant TILDEN "reformer." No man acquainted with this fellow or his history would believe a word he says.

JOHN TYLER, JR., son of President TYLER, a Virginian by birth, and a Southern man in interest, education and life, is out in a very able letter favoring the election of HAYES.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of Warren, is out in a long letter explaining his position. He voted for GREELY in 1872, but cannot support TILDEN in 1876.

Two years ago the Democratic majority in Alabama was 76,453. At the late election it was 40,000. Bring out your roosters, gentlemen.

CORRESPONDENCE

Col. Lindsey in Washington County. The Prospect Bright.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

The great Congressional discussion came off here on the 26th, The day passed quietly, quite a large turn out on both sides, white and colored. I very much regret to say that the democratic speak stooped to assail the private character of his opponent, but in his reply Col. Lindsey vindicated himself thoroughly and was sustained in it by the first democrats of the district. Major YEATES at Basnit's store, made a direct appeal to the colored vote, at Plymouth he excited race against race. Col Lindsey, brave and honorable, was assailed abruptly by a Roanoke Island shuffler. He told him he was a dirty dog and proceeded. Tory like the [illegible] thrust. If rumor is correct he is a skedadler to the Federal authorities, claiming their protection to prevent being a Confederate subject under Vance's conscript law. To day he is for Vance and Tilden. If he supposes that cheek will remove his want of patriotism and place him fair and square as a true Southerner, let me assure him he is mistaken. The *stigma* of teryism is upon him, and those like him and will remain until Gabriel blows his horn, and as he lives without patriotism or virtue, so he will die without reward.

Our county is all right. You may bet your last dime if your side of the Sound does as well as this that Lindsey will be our next representative in Congress.

P.

Plymouth, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1876.

THE PAUPERS OF JONES COUNTY.

Democratic Lying on this Subject Exposed.

Letters from Jacob F. Scott, with Numerous Affidavits.

Old Askew Shown up in his True Colors.

TRENTON, JONES COUNTY, } September 25th, 1876. }

To the Editor of the Constitution:

DEAR SIR: As I see a card, known as the Askew card, is going the round of all the Democratic papers, relative to negroes bidding off white paupers in the county of Jones, I beg that you will insert the folling true statement of all the facts as they actally acurred, It was the custom in the county of Jones before the war to let out the paupers of the county to various parties, and said custom has been continued down to the present time, and both Democrats and Republicans have encouraged it. I denounced it myself publicly on the stump, but was overruled by the Commissioners backed up by the Democrats, on the ground that it would be a saving to the tax-payers. I further state from good authority that twenty years ago there was a white pauper let out to a negro to be taken care of by a Democratic Board. I further state that no white pauper under Republican goverment has ever been kept by a negro. As the pauper Metts has been named in the Askew card, I will state that he himself has informed me that he has never been kept by a negro, that he always drew his own orders and spent the money himself.

I can further state that reliable parties inform me that the negroes who lately bid on the white paupers in this county were instigated and encouraged to bid on the white paupers by several leading Democrats here, who told them you are free and have as much right to bid as any man, both for white and black. The bidders on that day were very much under the influence of whiskey, which was furnished them by the Democrats. Reference is made to the sworn affidavits annexed.

Very respectfully,
JACOB F. SCOTT

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Jones County. }

Personally appeared before me James H. C. Bryan, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the county of Jones, Joseph Burney, who being duly sworn deposes and says, that he was County Commissioner in Jones duriug the year 1872 and 1873, That he is a colored man and that he was urged by some of her own white people to bid on Mrs. Nancy King, as she had no husband and was getting children. That he bid her off, but she always resided with her white people who received the pay for her from the Commissioners. That he was present in April, 1876, when the white paupers were let out, and heard Benjamain Askew tell colored men to bid on white paupers and run them down, as the county was run to too much expense.

his
JOSEPH X BURNEY.
mark.

Sworn to and subsdribed before me this 27th day of Sept. 1876.
JAS. H. C. BRYAN, C.S.C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Jones County. }

Personally appeared before me, James H. C. Bryan, Clerk of the Superior Court of Jones county, Isaac T. Wilson, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners in and for said county, who being duly sworn depones and says, that he has been clerk of said board for the past two years, and that he has never issued and delivered an order to any colored person for the maintenance of a white pauper during that time.

ISAAC T. WILSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, September 26th, A. D. 1876.
JAS. H. C. BRYAN,
Clerk Superior Comrt.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Jones County. }

Personally appeared before me James H. C. Bryan, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the county of Jones, Furnifold Mercer, C D Foy and James C. Moore, who being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says That for a number of years before the war, it always was the custom for the paupers of the county to be let out to various parties to be supported. That no colored man has ever had charge of a white pauper in the county of Jones.

F. MERCER,
C. D FOY.
JAMES. C. MOORE,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of Sept., 1876.
JAS. H. BRYAN, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Jones County. }

Personally appeared before me, James H C Bryan, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the county of Jones, James McDaniel, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was born and raised in the county of Jones, and has resided within one mile of Trenton for the past thirty years, and that for several years before the war it always was the custom to let out paupers to various private citizens, and that said custom still exists in the county; that he has never known a white pauper to be kept by a colored person during the whole time of his residence in said county.

JAMES McDANIEL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, 26th day of September, 1876.
JAS. H. C. BRYAN,
C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Jones county. }

Personally appeared before me, James H C Bryan, clerk of the Superior Court in and for the county of Jones, E M Jerman, who being duly sworn, deposes and says, That he is one of the commissioners of Jones county, that he was present at a meeting of the commissioners of Jones county in April, 1875, and that the paupers were let out to the lowest bidder because there was no money to fit up the poor house, which only consists of two houses and has no furniture or bidding. That no colored man in the county of Jones has ever kept a white pauper at any time. That he was present on the day when the white paupers were let out in April, 1876, and heard Benjamin Askew and other Democrats urging colored men to bid on the white paupers, saying, "Go ahead boys, that is right, for the paupers of the county are getting too much." E. M. JERMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of September, A D 1876.
JAS. H. C. BRYAN,
Clerk Superior Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Jones county. }

Personally appeared before me, James H. C. Bryan, clerk of the Superior Court in and for the county of Jones, John S. Andrews, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was born and raised in the county of Jones and has resided within a few miles of the town of Trenton for the past fifty years, and that for more than four years before the war it always was the custom to let out paupers to various private citizens, and that he was Sheriff of the county of Jones from 1870 to 1872, and that said custom was continued during the term of his office, and still exists in the county. That he has never known a white pauper to be kept in the house of any colored person during the whole time of his residence in said county.

JOHN S. ANDREWS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me. this 26th day of September, 1876,
JAS. H. C. BRYAN, C. S. C.

Mr. George William Curtis addressed a large Republican mass meeting at Concord, N. H., last Friday evening, in which he predicted that New York would vote for Hayes in November, and said: "Mr. Dorsheimer told us in Faneuil Hall, the other evening, that Gen Hayes was an amiable, well meaning, and negative man." A negative man is he? Yes when the tide of battle was raging in our country he put a negative upon George H. Pendleton in Ohio. After the war he put a negative upon Senator Thurman. Last Fall, in the hardest contest ever waged in this country between honest and rag money, he put a negative on old Bill Allen. And mark my word gentlemen, on the 7th of November next he will put another negative upon Samuel J. Tilden."

The Tildenites complain in some of the Southern States of the multiplication of offices, but it is noted that they make nominations for every one of them

"First in war, First in Peace,"

And first in the hearts of the thousands who were once the victims of disordered liver and its attendant maladies. Such as Constipation, Bilious Fever, Colic, Dyspepsia, Sick headache, Chills, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. "First TUTT'S PILLS and then health and happiness," is their motto. This is the result of American progress in science. Diseases that were once treated by emetics, blisters, lancets, starvation and poisonous minerals, are now cured by these safe and gentle pills, which impart strength to the body, while they remove all unhealthy secretions. 15-2w

"We want a change!" shrieked the Democratic orators away down in Maine "we want a change. Last year this State went Republican by 4,000 majority. Now we want a change." "All right, replied the Republican voters, "we'll give you a change. And they made it 15,000.—[Burlington Hawk-Eye (Rep.)

When an amendment was offered to the Constitution making it a misdemeanor for a white man to cohabit with a negro woman, *every democrat voted against it.* Every Republican voted for it. Think of this, gentlemen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WESEL, Millinery and Dealer in Fancy Goods, No. 5 and No. 10 Corbell Street. 30-y.

MRS. L. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 30-y.

NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County held on the 2 inst it was ordered that the place of holding the election in Mt Hermon precinct be changed from Mt Hermon Church to Newbold's Store.

THOS. WILCOX,
Clerk.

Oct 2. 1876. 4t

Agents MAKE $18 A DAY. Our large life like Steel Engravings of the Presidential Candidates sell rapidly. Send for circular. N. Y. Engraving Co., 25 Wall Street Box 3286, N. Y.

T. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l Latham Plymouth, N. C. 23-1yr

The Fourth Annual FAIR

OF THE

ALBEMARLE AGRICULTUAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N C

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1876.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy Vegetable and Orchard Products; likewise Farming Implements Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers.

The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES,
M. B. CULPEPPER, President,
Secretary.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Shringhaus Streets, on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon and Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality,

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials,

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS, Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber, Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

1,000,000

COPIES IN USE.

GET THE BEST.

The Best Piano Instructor is Peter's Eclectic Piano School Price	$3.25
The Best Music Primer is Peters' Borrowes' Primer "	0.50
The Best Reed Organ Instruter is Kinkel's New Method, "	2.50
The Best Instructor for the Voice is Ludden's School for the Voice "	3.50
The Best Thorough Bass Book is Peters' Buarowe's Thorough Bass and Companion "	75
The Best Dictionary of musical terms is Ludin's Pronouncing Dictionary of Musecal Terms Price	1.50
The Best Singing Class Books are Fairy Echoes, 20,000 copies in use, "	.60
Song Echo, 100,000 copies in use "	75
Musical Chimes (Female Voices) "	1.00
Jackson's Singing School Manuel "	75
The best collection of Church Music are Dressler's Selections for Church and Home Price	1.50
Dank's Sacred Selections, "	2.50
The Best Sacred and Secular Collection is The Cluster, for Mixed Voices Price	1.50
The Best Chorus Book is Peters' Opera Choruses, Vol. I and II., each	2.00
The Best Glee Book is The Ne Plus Ultra, for mixed voices	1.50
The Best Glee Book for Male Voices is The Sangerfest Price	1.50
The Best Guitar Instructor is Holland's Comprehensive Method	3.50
The Best Collection of Vocal and Instrumental Guitar Music is The Amateur Guitarist Price	2.50
The Best Accordeon Instructor is Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Accordeon Price	75
The Best Cornet Instructor is Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Cornet Price	
The Best Zither School is Hamilton's Perfect Method for the Zither Price	75
The Best Musical Magazines are Peters' Household Melodies, 5 or 6 Songs	.25
Peters' Sacred Selections, 3 or 4 Anthems	.25
Peters' Octavo Choruses, 3 or 4 Choruses	.25
Peters' Parlor Music, 5 or 6 easy Piano Pieces,	.25
La Crosse de la Creme, 3 or 4 difficult Pieces,	.25
Peters' Organ Selections, 4 to 6 Voice Pieces,	.25

Any work mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the market price. Address,

J. L. PETERS,
11—4t. 243 Broadway, New York.

People's Line for Baltimore.

Elegant Str. "LOUISE"

This Steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for Summer travel ever in Chesapeake bay.

She leaves Norfolk Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and return only $3.00
To Philadelphia and return only $8.00
All other tickets proportionately low.
Passengers coming to Norfolk on Mondays Wednesday and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk, and reduced fare on alternate days will pay their hotel bills.

Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

All regular through through tickets recognised.

PERQUIMANS

MALE and FEMALE

ACADEMY.

At HERTFORD, N. C.

W. G. GAITHER, Principal.

Calendar for 1876—77

Fall Session opens October 2nd, 1876—Closes, Feby. 9th, 1877—
Spring Session opens, Feby. 9th, 1877—Closes, June 21th, 1877—

This School had over *One Hundred* matric plants during the last scholastic year.

Terms per Session:

Preparatory Department	$10.00
Academic	15.00
Classical, (including Academic)	20.00
Music on Piano	12.50
School-room expences	1.00

Good Board in private families on reasonable terms.

For further information apply for circular to Principal or

C. W. WOOD,
Pres. Board Trustees
Gen'l Newsy Secty. 10-4t

Bankrupt Sale,

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co., in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post paid, on receipts of 50 cents: ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with

Independence Hall engraved, retail price	$1.00
one set spiral shirt studs, retail price	75
one beautiful coral scarf pin, retail price	75
One Elegant gents' watch chain, latest pattern, retail price	$1.50
one collar button, retail price	50
one elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price	$2 00
Total	$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail POST PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, OR 4 samples lots for $1,50, an 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.
Importers of Watches and Jewelry
8 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Please state where you saw this advertisement, 11-4m

J. F. SANDERS. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles an machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth y, N

April 26th, 1876-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of everybody, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND, SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING DELAINES, SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS
Table Damask, White and Red Flannel,
Honey Comb Quilting for Ladies,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Muslins,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Gents and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASSIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. These in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

BULBS FOR Present Planting | **PLANTS** FOR Parlor Culture |

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, and Plants for House Culture, Small Fruits, &c., together with full list of Floral Requisites, now ready, and mailed free on application.

Peter Henderson & Co.
Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Leading Southern Republican

Newspaper.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY.

The LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL

DAILY COMMERCIAL one year only $8 00; one month, 75 cents. CAMPAIGN CLUBS of Five, to separate address, same P. O., TEN WEEKS, only $1 60 each. Splendid Campaign Chart free to each daily subscriber who pays for ten weeks or more.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL: one year, $2 00. In clubs of Five, one year, $1 60; Ten or more, $1 50. CAMPAIGN CLUB of Ten or more, TEN WEEKS, each 30 cents. Campaign Charts for 25 cents additional.

Cash commission of 20 per ct. to all who secure clubs.

Alive, strong paper, with all the news A necessity to Southern Republicans. Send at once for circulars and free sample. Address,

The COMMERCIAL,
Louisville, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Columbia, N. C.

practice in the several Courts collections in all parts of the

DURANC'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SENT C. O. D. FOR $5. HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY, DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Southern Wood and Richmond

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERANCE HABITS cured; painless, no publicity, at home. Send stamp for particulars. DR. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A Book of [illegible] pages, containing all the secrets of married life, should be read by every man and woman. It contains information, which, if known in time, would have saved many a life. Every young and middle aged man should read it

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4 1876

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Mr. WILLIS BAGLEY Esq. will address the Hayes and Settle Club in the court house at this place on next Tuesday night. Mr BAGLEY is an able and eloquent speaker. Let him have a full house.

There are very few things in this world which it is worth while to get mad about; and they are just the things that never will improve. We learn to this lesson long ago and try to act accordingly.

Let all who love the truth and the whole truth read the affidavits, published in another column, in relation to the "Gates County Paupers," about which the Democrats have been playing the hypocrite for the people of the State.

Mr. PERRY, the agent of last week's marriage of Miss Mollie, the accomplished daughter of J N Bell, at Edenton on the 28th. The groom is a son of Battle Esq of Edgecombe. The happy pair are on a trip to the Centennial.

The Chairman of the county Committees are called to hand in the names of their county Executive Committees, who have the proceedings reached us yet. We are unable to explain the cause of the delay. We are not responsible for it. It is certainly time the organization was completed and the party more active at work.

Remember that the Fair this year will begin on Wednesday, the first day of November, and will continue three days. Let every body get something ready for exhibition. Let no one be deterred because somebody else may have something better, but let all resolve to add to the list.

From the spirit manifested by the Democrats of Pasquotank at their County Convention on Saturday a faint idea may be formed of the scramble there will be for office if this county was Democratic. Such a hankering after the flesh pots—such a buzzing of the Democratic swarm as there would be!

The First Congressional District, in a full vote is republican. The vote of 1874 was no test. The Civil Rights issue and other causes gave it to the Democrats. This year there is neither cause nor disaffection. The party is united and, while there is but little public demonstration, there is a silent determination to go to the polls and *vote* for the ticket.

For years the local trade of ... has been more or less ... There has been a dullness in all branches of business that was ... disheartening. As a consequence the surface indications of business ... the advertising columns of the CAROLINIAN—have given little ... active business prevails. Many ... dealers have contracted ... advertising and some have retired from the field altogether. "Dull times are the very best to advertise," is not ... a maxim, but it is very true to ... dealers see it in that way. They are ready to insert a half column when trade is brisk, while they hesitate to give an inch when times look blue.

There is a marked difference in the two parties conduct the ... campaign in this District. The Democrats began it by vilification, slander and personal abuse. They are ... it up, violating all the decencies and proprieties in their malignant desire to "crush" Col. LEDBETTER. No charge too vile, no slander too base, no calumny too atrocious to utter and circulate to accomplish his defeat. But it won't avail. The people happen to know Col LEDBETTER, and they know the motive actuating his enemies.

How different the course of the Republicans. They scorn to indulge in vulgar personal abuse. They make no attack on Mr. YEATES, the man, only criticise him as the politician and representative of his party. His political record is public property. To criticise it is legitimate. And on that record he will be defeated. He has not met public expectation. In referring to him, instead of misrepresentation or abusive language, we reply on facts and fair argument.

The agony is over. The Democrats of Pasquotank held their convention on Saturday and "fixed up" a ticket. For the Legislature Dr R K SPEED was nominated by acclamation, HUGH CALE will beat him 500 votes. For Sheriff there was some contest, but C B BROTHERS came out ahead. There is no possible chance for him to be elected. For Register of Deeds there was a protested ... at least five or six were nominated. The choice W C DAWSON got the most votes and was declared the nominee. He is a man of high character, liberal in his sentiments, thoroughly honest and universally respected. For Treasurer our estimable townsman G W ... was set aside and ELISHA HARRIS put on the ticket. For County Commissioners a very respectable list of names were presented (two of them are on our ticket), to wit: C F Hollowell, W B Pritchard, John H Perry, Samuel Overman and F M Godfrey. Between these men are now to be the ballots or candidates the NORTH CAROLINIAN don't propose making them targets for invective personalities. Outside of their politics we have no charges to prefer against them. We recognize their right to offer for votes and we claim the right to vote again ... them.

The latest reports from the District Electors are that RESPASS is still skinning LATHAM.

The meeting of the Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club in the Court House on Friday night was well attended. It was opened by a spirited campaign song by the Glee Club, after which Hon. C. C. POOL was introduced and in a speech of an hour and forty minutes presented an irrefragable array of facts, figures and arguments proving the utter incompetency and untrustworthiness of the Democratic party in County, State and National management. He fortified every point by the official record and demonstrated that in extravagance, in onerous taxation and the corrupt use of public funds the Democrats have invariably exceeded the Republicans, and that in the latter especially they have beaten them four to one! His arraignment of VANCE and TILDEN was terrible. He proved them to be unfit men for the high positions they seek, and closed in an earnest and eloquent appeal to all who desire prosperity and peace to support the Republican party as the only sure way of securing them. The speech was clear, terse and impressive and the large audience listened with rapt attention.

On the close of Judge POOL's address Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, who happened to be present, was called. He responded in a fifteen minutes speech in which he exposed in his masterly way the teachings and tendencies of the Democratic party, showing them to be inimical to the Government and calculated to revive and establish the dogmas that had culminated in secession and war. He took the broad Republican ground that the United States is a *nation* and not a wretched league of ever antagonizing local sovereignties, or titled at pleasure to secede from the Union, nullify the most wise and salutary enactments of the national legislature, ruthlessly trample under profane and factious feet the principles of civil order and shamelessly set at defiance the supreme law of the land. He then briefly dwelt upon the Democratic attempt to change the organic law of the State by the proposed Constitutional Amendments, the purpose being to aid them in their deep laid plans of taking the power away from the masses and lodging it in the hands of the few. Both speakers were frequently applauded and the best feeling prevailed.

Local Briefs.

SOLOMON REID, a worthy colored man of this place died on Friday. He was buried by the colored Odd Fellows of which he was a member.—The families have all returned from Nags Head.—Hon C W Grandy is at Tyrrell court this week.—Col. MARTIN has returned from his extended Northern trip, but his health is in a precarious condition.—When you hear a Democrat prating about "the greatest good to the greatest number" you may wager your bottom dollar that he means Number One.—Several of our citizens left this week for the Centennial: More going next week.—Cotton coming in market.—Merchants returning with new goods.—Jack Frost was sneaking around after Miss Sunflower on Monday night. Naughty fellow.—The "educated hog" was in town this week. It is said he could beat some of our "experts" at "seven up" and other games.—THEO. N. RAMSEY delivered a Temperance Lecture in the Baptist church on Monday night.

Neighboring Counties.

GATES.—The Republicans of Gates County met in Convention at Gatesville on the 28th and nominated a strong ticket. It is as follows; For Legislator, Dr Joseph Parker; For Sheriff B. F. Willey; Treasurer, J. R. Cross; Register of Deeds, L. P. Hays; Coroner, H. Hoffler; Commissioners, L J Lowther, Reddick Gatling, John Brady, M R Lawrence and Benjamin Jones.—The Senatorial Canvass was very satisfactory. Mr. Pool's speeches delighted everybody.

CAMDEN.—A Republican Mass meeting was held at South Mills on Saturday. A pole was raised and eloquent speeches were made by Hon J. W. Albertson, W. F. Pool Esq. and Hon. J. L. Chamberlain. There was a large crowd and intense enthusiasm.—The Republican County Convention was held at the Court House on Tuesday. A good ticket was nominated and the true men of Camden are united and will win. W J Morriset was nominated for the Legislature.

BERTIE.—On the 21th ult Aug. M. Moore made one of the most powerful speeches at Windsor ever made in the county. D C Winston Esq attempted a reply but was most completely used up by Mr Moore in his able rejoinder. On the 22d he addressed an immense crowd at Coleraine. At this place Col Spruill was the Democratic victim. Both those Democratic champions were annihilated.—Col Lindsey speaks at Windsor on Saturday and at Coleraine next Wednesday.

PERQUIMANS.—There will be a grand Republican Mass Meeting at Poplar Run, near Winfall, on Thursday the 26th of this month. A free Dinner will be prepared on the grounds. Among the speakers invited are Hon W A Smith Col T L Hargrove, Hon D L Russell, Hon James H. Harris, Hon J L Chamberlain, and others.

HERTFORD.—The political skies are bright. The Republicans are gaining.—Col. Lindsey speaks at Harrellsville on the 12th, at Murfreesboro on the 13th and at Winton on the 14th.

Business Locals.

New Shoes and Boots just Received at Fowlers.

New Fall and Winter Goods arriving at Fowlers.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a 60 acre farm for sale. It is located within one mile of the corporate limits of Elizabeth City. Call soon.

P JOHN,

Buy your Groceries at the cash and one price Store.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

We are prepared to print tickets at the following prices. The *Cash* must accompany all orders, as no tickets will be sent without the cash,

Legislative tickets, one dollar for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

County tickets Two dollars for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

Send in your orders in time. Address,

CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

A pick-pocket, working in a crowd one dark night, relieved one man of a well filled envelope that he thought might possibly contain valuable papers. When he came to examine it he found it be a "Domestic Paper Fashion."

NOTICE.

The Firm heretofore known as J F Sanders & Co., Carriage & Wagon Makers, of E. City, N. C., will, after Oct. 1st, 1876, be known as Sanders & Luton.

Respectfully,
J. F. SANDERS,
16-2t. A. LUTEN.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint,

More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to your Druggists, J. Q. ... & BRO., and get a 75 cent Bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it—Two doses will relieve you. For sale by Henry Hooper, Edenton; J. W. Turner, Hertford.

NOTICE!

Having charge of the Job Department of the CAROLINIAN Office, I give notice that all election printing, posters, tickets, etc., must be paid for on delivery. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

T. T. RUTTER.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Double Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 354 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.

March 29, '76—1yr.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 50 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

White Men of North Carolina Read This.

In the *Albemarle Times* of September 15th, appears a said article entitled as above, which contains a series of falsehoods calculated and intended to decieve the public.

The recklessness statements in that article would shock any one but the verdant author. One of two propositions is true, viz: either he has made assertions without having taken the pains to investigate them, or he has intentionally misstated the truth. He professes, as an editor, to enlighten the public, and his article places him in the awkward position of an impostor.

I am the Superintendent of the Poor House, and have been for several years, a fact which the writer of the article knew and failed to state: and I say now, that there has been no truthful charge of cruelty, and there has been no case of hardship or maltreatment of any inmate.

The physician to the poor house is a Democrat, a gentleman, and of high professional standing. He has full opportunity to know all about its government, and any statement he may make concerning it is worthy of credit. If the editor desires information let him go to that gentleman.

The following are the facts as to the visit of "the good old colored woman." Her daughter, an inmate, has been very sick, and under medical treatment. The physician prescribed certain diet and remedies, which I furnished, and the good old colored woman was constantly interfering with the treatment, and furnishing the patient with things to eat that were aggravating the disease. She was repeatedly remonstrated with, but persisted in her conduct, and finally was sent out of the establishment, and forbidded to return until she would comply with the directions. She became angry, and went off and told the story, which the delectable editor has recklessly adopted as his own.

A word as to London Hyman, who is under my employ and supervision. The *Times*, like many other newspapers, has told only 'half the truth." How the editor in charge, who professes to be a Christian, can reconcile it to his conscience I don't know, nor do I care; but when a witness deposes he swears to tell the *whole truth*, and I thought that the word of a professed church member was regarded by him as good as his oath. Possibly the present case may be an exception to the general rule. But why state that London Hyman was convicted in this county for stealing fodder and imprisoned in the penitentiary, and not state the additional *fact* that it was subsequently proved that he was *innocent*, and that the prosecution, and many of the best citizens of the county, applied for and obtained a pardon for him *on that ground*? How very comfortable must be his reflection—that for party he had purposely defamed a poor negro! And what fair-minded man will now believe any further statement he may make when he would not do justice to a negro—and even worse, he suppressed the truth about him. Oh! Democratic newspaper truth, how lovely! and how perfect are some editors! *Vale!*

F. W. BELL,
Sheriff Bertie County.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 18, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC STEALINGS.

List of Democratic Office-Holders who Plundered the Public Treasury, with the Amount of each one's Plunder, as Appears from Official Documents.

Sam'l Swartout, New York,	$1,225,705.09
Wm. Price, New York,	75,000.00
A. S. Thurston, Key West, Florida	2,822.14
G. W. Owens, Mobile, Ala.	11,173.48
J. P. Canby, Crawfordsville, Indiana	1,013.13
A. McCarty, Indianapolis, Indiana	1,338.92
B. F. Edwards, Edwardsville, Illinois	2,315.76
W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, Illinois	16,754.20
John Hays, Jackson, Miss.	1,386.16
Willis M. Green, Palmara, Missouri	2,312.12
B. S. Chambers, Little Rock, Ark.	1,146.23
David L. Todd, Opalousas, Louisiana	27,236.57
R. R. Rogers, Opalousas, La.	6,624.37
Maurice Cannon, New Orleans,	1,259.38
A. W. McDaniel, Washington Miss	5,000.00
Jno. W. Owens, St. Stephen, Alabama	30,611.97
W. P. Harris, Columbus,	109,147.03
W. Taylor, Cahawba, Alabama,	23,116.18
U. G. Mitchell, Alabama,	54,626.55
Geo. B. Crutcher, Choctaw, Miss.	6,061.40
Geo. B. Cameron, " "	30,059.64
S. W. Dickens, "	11,831.91
" "	898.53
J. W. Stephenton, Galena, Ill.	43,294.04
Littlebury Hawkins, Helena, Ark.	100,000.00
S. W. Beall, Green Bay,	10,620.19
Jos. Friend, Washita, La.	2,541.91
Wm. H. Allen, St. Augustine, La.	1,997.50
Gordon D. Boyd, Columbus, Miss.	50,937.39
R. H. Sterling, Choctahuss, Miss.	19,733.70
Paris Childers, Greensburg, La.	12,440.76
Wm. Linn, Vandalia, Illinois	85,963.06
Samuel T. Scott, Jackson, Miss.	12,550.47
J. T. Pollock, Crawfordsville, Ind.	14,891.98
Jno. L. Daniels, Opelousas, La.	7,280.63
Morgan Neville, Cincinnatti, Ohio.	13,781.19
M. J. Allen, Tallahassee, Florida	20,621.57
Robt K. Brown, Springfield, Mo.	5,600.50
Total	$2,064,200.86

Summary of Losses Sustained by the People of North Carolina on Account of the Democratic Party:

Bank Capital,	$8,000,000.00
Bank Notes in circulation	8,000,000.00
School Fund	1,200,000.00
University	300,000.00
State Bonds and Treasury Notes	18,000,000.00
State Sinking Fund	2,500,000.00
Other Property	55,000,000.00
Total	$93,000,000.00

Ninety-three million dollars lost to the people of North Carolina on account of the folly and mismanagement of the Democratic party! There has been continual stealings by Democrats in different parts of the Union before and since the war.

The Democratic Sheriff, Buchanan, of Jackson county, stole all the taxes paid by the people of that county for one whole year. His securities were not able to pay what he stole, and so the State lost it. The Democratic County Commissioners of said county took a straw bond from said Sheriff, so he collected

Mayo, the Democratic State Treasurer of Virginia, was a defaulter, and his Democratic friends said he was insane in order to keep him out of the penitentiary.

Josephus Sooey Jr., the Democratic State Treasurer of New Jersey, was a defaulter to the State for a large amount. He was a Democrat and elected by Democrats.

George W. Crawford, a former Secretary of War, and a chivalrous Democratic thief of Georgia, swindled the government out of $115,176.42!

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, a Democratic Vice President in Martin Van Buren's administration, swindled the government out of $12,243, 50,

the taxes of the county for one year, and then went off to Georgia as a good Democratic reformer!

A. C. Latham, the Democratic Register of Deeds for Beaufort county, is a defaulter for a large amount, and is a Democratic reformer!

John Peebles, the late Democratic county Treasurer of Pitt county, is a defaulter for between $8000 and $11000 of the common school money, raised by taxation for the education of the poor children of Pitt county. Peebles is a Tilden and Vance reformer. He is indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement.

Jno H Hellen, late Democratic Sheriff of Pitt county is a swindler and defaulter for $5000. He now stands indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement. He is a Tilden and Vance reformer.

The State Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, was defaulter for a very large amount. Gov. Jas. M. Smith, in his message to the General Assembly of Georgia, dated January 12th, 1876, on page 10, says there was a cash balance against Treasurer Jones at the time of his removal of $1,480,004.46.

LEWIS CASS, a former Secretary of War under President Jackson, swindled the government out of $68,000,00.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, a Democratic Post Master at New York City, under James Buchanan Chairman of the New York State Democratic Executive Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, embezzled the money belonging to the government that had come into his hands by virtue of his office. He was informed by his Democratic friends that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and he very suddenly crossed the county and went to Mexico, where he remained a number of years, until a *nole prosqui* was entered in his case, when he returned to New York. This scoundrel has never been punished for his crime, neither has one cent of the money he stole been refunded to the government. The amount was $75,000.

GILBERT C. WALKER, an Ex-Gov. of Virginia, and present Democratic member of Congress from the Richmond District was president of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk Virginia Simon Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue made a special deposit therein of a package containing $22,500 in six percent gold bearing United States bonds, which fact was eveident by the marks on the envelope containing them. Stone died, and this $22,500 of bonds has never since been heard from, although his heirs have repeatedly tried to obtain them from this virtuous bank ex-President. He is a blatant Tilden reformer.

STEPHEN D. POOL, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instructions of North Carolina, stolen the Peabody school money from the poor children of the State, and has since lied about it most outrageously. He published to the world that he would return the money he stole about the 30th of June last, but he has not yet done so, and never will. The Democrats do not want him punished for his dishonesty and rascality, because he still wears the Confederate gray, and is a blatant reformer for Tilden and Vance. Col. Pool was the only Democratic State officer in North Carolina, and thank God he is the last one.

For the want of time and space we must desist from presenting many more Democratic thieves to day.

WM. M. TWEED, the special friend of Samuel J, Tilden, the reform candidate for President, was convicted of having stolen about $6,500,000 of the taxes of New York city and was sent to prison, but his Democratic friends soon turned him out. The present Democratic Sheriff allowed Tweed to go to his own residence, and go up stairs unattended, to see his wife, and thus allowed him to leave and the reform Governor Tilden, has not found time to investigate the outrage of letting Tweed escape or to remove the Sheriff from office, as he has the power to do.

THOMAS C. FIELDS, another Democratic Tilden reformer, got an appropriation from the Legislature to the amount of more than $1000,000 nominally, for the benefit of the fireman but the actually stole every dollar of it.

Henry Genet got an act passed for a court house in the city of New York. He stole the $100,000 appropriated for the court house and the Democratic sheriff let him run away. And he is a Tilden reformer.—*Raleigh Constitution.*

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sept. 28 1876 tf.

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A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, lasting much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

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The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is Fire Proof against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at small expense, and preserved for many years.

The Slate Paint is

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Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

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CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform stone color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

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BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

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Informal Questions and Answers.

What treatment is advised for a failing plum tree?

Spread coal ashes around it two or three feet and as many inches deep, and tramp the ashes lightly down.

Which is considered the most exhausting crop to soils?

Potatoes are the most exhausting of crops usually sold off the farm. Turnips, when sold off, rank next. Grain crops, comparatively speaking, remove but a small quantity of the manurial constituents.

What soils are most benefited by green manuring?

Clay land, long cropped, is greatly improved, as are also all old, wornout soils that have been kept under the plow for years without manure. It is, furthermore, beneficial on an exhausted sandy or river loam, or in fact any land from which vegetable manure has been withheld.

Is there any way to break up an inveterate sitter—a Dorking hen that devotes herself to the business entirely?

Try a nest box placed a foot or two from the floor with a split bottom, that is, a bottom made of lath or slats about two inches apart. This will cure her over-fondness for the nest in a few hours, after which there will be no more trouble in that line.

Is it advisable to let fowls roost out, or are they better in a poultry house at night?

Many farmers advocate roosting in trees until the cold fall weather, after which they should have protection. Roosting out in warm weather, especially with young fowls, is thought to harden them and make them healthy; they are also less liable to be troubled with lice.

How often should corn be fed to fowls?

Corn should be fed only in cold weather, and then but once a day, and that for the last meal. As a rule, hens will eat nothing else when they can get corn. The result is an increase of fat on their bodies and a decrease of vitality and productiveness. Too much corn interferes with a laying hen; it contains a surplus amount of fattening material and not enough albuminous for the production of eggs.

How are the best results obtained in green manuring?

The best results come with a grain crop that is sown thick. In plowing do not turn down too deep; a few inches is sufficient. This keeps the strength near the surface, where the sun has a better effect upon it, converting it sooner into plant food. Do not sow immediately after turning down the crop, but wait—especially if the crop be advanced corn—until it has had time to decompose and the soil has had a chance to act upon and with the crop. If the crop turned down is quite heavy after it is rotted, mix the soil and decayed material by using the cultivator.

Value of Forest Leaves.

The effect of removing the litter of a mature forest is really far greater than would result from the mere removal of so many pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. When the litter is allowed to accumulate from year to year, and to undergo its natural slow decomposition, the result is the formation of a forest soil exceedingly rich in humus; the formation of such a soil is often of priceless value to the forester. A rough, sterile, rocky soil soon becomes, when penetrated with humus, capable of retaining water, and thus able to withstand drought. By the action of humus the mineral plant food which the soil contains is also brought into a more soluble and available form; while the greatly increased porosity of the soil protects all soluble plant food from being washed out by heavy rains, a calamity to which the original rocky soil was constantly liable. So great is the importance of humus, that in many forest soils its presence is the one ameliorating principle which renders cultivation possible. Especially must this be the case on the hillsides so frequently devoted to the growth of timber. Nor in this case are the advantages of the deep humus soil confined to the trees growing upon it. Owing to the enormous power of retaining water possessed by a spongy vegetable soil, the adjacent valleys are effectually protected against disastrous floods. Storm water is retained or delayed, is stored up in the forest soil for use in summer drought, instead of descending in violent streams, tearing up the soil and spreading havoc all around. The careful maintenance of forests upon hillsides becomes in this view a question which is in many cases of national importance.

To produce in its fullest extent the humus covering of the soil, it is necessary that the forest should be planted sufficiently close; in open spaces admitting light and air the humus will rapidly oxidize and disappear. For the same reason care should be taken that planting immediately follows the felling of timber; the ground, as far as possible, should never be suffered to lie open and uncovered.

Kitchen Garden.

Any asparagus seeds are needed, gather and allow them to ripen. When the foliage begins to turn yellow, cut and burn the old stalks. Give the bed a liberal coat of manure, which should be left on until spring.

Keep the late beets hoed, and cultivate between the rows often, until the tops prevent.

Hoe and cultivate beans as often as necessary to keep down the weeds. Gather limas, and pick and salt down late string beans.

Celery should now be growing finely, and care must be taken to keep down the weeds. Toward the end of the month draw the earth up to the plants; do not allow any to get into the center.

Hoe late cabbage and cauliflower often, sowing a little guano between the rows before hoeing, and water occasionally with liquid manure.

Save a few ears of the earliest and best shaped corn for seed. Cut the stalks from the early crop and dry for fodder. Dry a quantity of green corn for winter use.

Gather cucumbers for pickles every other day, using none over three inches long. The ripe fruit may be made into sweet pickle or cucumber catsup.

Make all the manure possible by saving house slops, washing water, and all weeds which have not ripened their seeds; turn and mix thoroughly the manure occasionally, so that it will rot rapidly.

Gather onions and store in a cool, dry place after the tops have fallen over.

Save and label seeds as fast as they ripen, and take care to put them where mice cannot reach them.

Destroy the green worm which eats the tomato. Before the frost comes gather a quantity of green ones for pickling.—*Agriculturist.*

Horace Greeley's Monument.

It is expected that the printers' Greeley memorial monument, that is to be erected in Greenwood cemetery within the granite coping already in position about the tomb on Ascnea hill, will be ready for the unveiling ceremonies in October. Mr. Caverley, the sculptor, has finished the bust in plaster, and expects to send it to Philadelphia to have it cast in bronze. The design of the monument consists of a colossal bust, representing a figure ten feet high, resting on a granite pedestal ten feet high. The features are taken from Mr. Greeley's pictures of ten years ago, representing him without the weary and worn expression of the last two or three years of his life. The head is erect and firm and striking in position. The face bears the pleasant expression characteristic of Mr. Greeley. The aim of the artist is to represent him in repose, as though listening, or considering some grave question. The old white overcoat is thrown about his shoulders, adding dignity to the figure. There is to be a bronze medallion on one face of the pedestal, representing Mr. Greeley as a young printer working at his case. This part of the work is not done. The monument is to bear the name, date of birth and death, with the words: "Founder of the New York *Tribune*."

Diminished Agricultural Product.

There is one matter of evidence which I do not think has as yet been brought before the public, says President Wells, of the Social Science Association, in his address on the hard times—the comparative or absolute decrease in the production of those staple articles which may be regarded, more than all other things, as the fundamental elements of wealth in this country, and which are also our chief articles of export. Thus, if we take the ratio of increase in the production of cotton, corn, tobacco, pork, seeds, hemp, buckwheat and other agricultural products, established year by year, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, and use that ratio to calculate the product of these same articles in 1870, we shall find that the arrest of production, or the retardation of increase, has been almost startling, amounting, in the case of cotton, to seventy-four per cent.; corn, twenty-six per cent.; tobacco, twenty-seven per cent.; pork, thirty-two per cent.; butter, twenty-nine per cent.; hemp, seventy-one per cent.; buckwheat, sixty per cent.; maple sugar, ten per cent.; honey, thirty-six per cent., and grass seeds, seventy three per cent. On the other hand, a very few of our great agricultural products—notably wheat, oats, hay and hops—show a product considerably greater in 1870 than would have been had the crop simply followed the law of ratio of increase prevailing from 1850 to 1860; the crop of wheat, for example, having been 287,000,000 bushels in 1870, against an estimate of 211,000,000 bushels founded on the previous ratio of increase. Here, then, is demonstration that many, who in 1870 were consumers or engaged in occupations which are said to be overdone, should have been employed in supplying the large deficiencies in our staple agricultural products to which I have called your attention. Again, the predominant interests of this country being agricultural, what better evidence of a healthy, prosperous, natural growth could we have than an increase in well improved, well stocked farms, in excess of the growth of population. We had that evidence from 1850 to 1860 in an increase during that period of forty-four per cent. in improved acres; while the increase of population during the same time was but thirty-five per cent. But from 1860 to 1870 the number of improved acres increased but sixteen per cent., or six per cent. less than the increase of popula ion. And in regard to stock there were absolutely 900,000 less of neat cattle, 8,000,000 less swine, and 900,000 less working oxen in 1870 than in 1860. During the same period there was a comparative falling off in the number of horses on farms, and an absolute falling off in the number of mules and asses; while there was an addition of nearly a quarter of a million of horses to other than farm purposes—in the main undoubtedly for pleasure purposes. These last, at a moderate estimate of $200 each per annum for their keep, involves an outlay of $45,000,000, and sufficiently indicate where the exceptional excess of hay and oat product, above noted, has gone to. The excess in the product of hops also tells its own story, while the deficiencies in the coarser foods—pork, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, beans and peas—speak clearly of a change to a more sumptuous living among the masses of the people.

"The Same Old Drunk."

A judge recently fined an old soak five dollars and costs for drunkenness, and gave him an admonition to get sober as speedily as possible. A couple of days after the same chap was again before him on another charge of the same kind, and again was he mulcted in the sum of five dollars and costs. After receiving sentence the prisoner fumbled in his pocket for a moment, as if fishing for the wherewithal to satisfy the demands of the outraged law, when a happy thought struck him:

"See here, judge," said he, "you haint given me the square of this thing yet."

"Why, what's the matter?" was the judicial response.

"Jest this," said the inebriate, "don't the Constitooshen of the United States say that you can't fine a man twice for the same offense?"

"I believe it does say something to that effect," answered the judge.

"Well, then, your formust the Constitooshen," ejaculated the special pleader. "You fined me the other day, and here you go and clap on another dose now."

"Well, wasn't you drunk then?" said the judge.

"I expect I was," responded the prisoner.

"Well, ain't you drunk now?" thundered Nathan.

"I admit the fact," was the retort of the prisoner.

"Then what are you raising a fuss about?" said the judge.

"Cos this is the same old drunk," was the response.

This settled the fine, and the prisoner walked out with purse undepleted.

The Lafayette Statue.

The formal presentation to the city of New York of the statue of General Lafayette, recently erected in Union square, took place a few days ago. The work was prepared under a commission given to the distinguished sculptor, M. A. Bartholdi, by M. Adolphe Thiers on behalf of the French republic. It is made of bronze, of heroic size and represents the general in the attitude of offering his sword to the republic of the United States. The pedestal of which it stands was presented by the French residents of the city of New York, and bears the following inscriptions:

In front:
LAFAYETTE.
On the rear side:
TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
FRANCE,
IN REMEMBRANCE OF SYMPATHY IN TIME OF TRIAL,
1870 1871.
On the right side:
"AS SOON AS I HEARD OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MY HEART WAS RELESTED."
1776.
On the rear:
ERECTED 1876.

The ceremonies were under the direction of the department of parks and of the French societies of the city, assisted by the citizens generally, who showed a deep interest in the occasion, and turned out *en masse* to assist in making it memorable. The streets in the neighborhood of Union square and of the line of the procession took on a holiday look. Flags, French and American, floated from almost every house, and the windows and balconies on and around Union square were thronged with spectators several hours before the ceremonies began.

The East River Bridge.

Although the enthusiastic excitement aroused by Mr. Farrington's first passage across the East river on the "traveler" of the great bridge has subsided, says a New York paper, there is a strange fascination in watching the progress of the perilous work. Brooklyn heights afford an easy and excellent point of observation. By the aid of an opera or field glass the minutest details can be seen. Although we become measurably familiar with the process, and know that it is now almost an every-day affair for a wire to be lashed to a "traveler" and drawn across the river, and for daring men, suspended from the "traveler," to cross and cut these lashings, yet one cannot watch them hanging on in mid-air at their work without a thrill of apprehension. Many incidents heighten this feeling. The man finds his "chair" unmanageable for a time; a knife is dropped, and the work must be performed by hand; the "boatswain's chair" is by accident fastened to the new wire instead of to the "traveler," and the perilous feat of changing is skillfully accomplished when, mid-way on the passage, it is first discovered. Thus the work, which must always be attended with more or less danger, goes forward, growing perceptibly each day. And when all this preparatory work is completed, and the temporary bridge built for the workmen, they will begin to lay the cables for the permanent bridge.

Being Polite to Peddlers.

A Chicago woman recently resolved to treat all callers with courtesy, even beggars and peddlers, "for," she soliloquized, "the poor people must make a living these hard times, and must be often discouraged by the rude rebuffs they encounter in the prosecution of their business." About a quarter to nine A. M. a ragged little girl came to the door and said: "Matchizz?" She replied: "No, my child, thank you." At ten minutes past nine the bell rung, and, going to the door, she was confronted by a peach pirate, who said: "Fine ripe peaches, lady, fifteen cents a peck?" "No, thank you." "Green corn? Tomatoes? Potatoes? Cucumbers? Eggplant?" "No, nothing at all to-day, thank you." At forty-seven minutes past nine, just as she had got the baby to sleep, there was a jerk at the bell that made the little one bound a foot into the air and utter a scream. The mother's face reddened somewhat, but she went resolutely to the door, and, when a weary looking old man demanded if she stood in need of any carbolic salve, knife polish, toilet soap, corn plasters, or stove blacking, she answered with the reverence due to age: "No, I thank you, sir." At eighteen minutes past ten, when the young man with chromos in frames came around, she said: "No, nothing to-day," and shut the door with some vehemence. At twenty-five minutes past eleven she didn't hear the man who was canvassing for Blokes' "New Century of American Progress," in fifty-two parts, more than half through his panegyric on the Centennial work before she said: "No, no!" and withdrew. By twenty-two minutes past twelve she had got to the stage of answering her persecutors before they had spoken to her; at eight minutes past one she did so tartly, and punctuated her remarks with a slam of the door; at fifty-nine minutes past one she told a boy with fish to "get out of that and never come here again;" at twenty-seven minutes past two she pushed a lame life insurance agent down the steps before he could utter a syllable; and at twenty minutes past three, when the minister called around to made a pastoral call, she, before he could smile and say: "Well, Sister Jenkins, how are you?" hit him on the head with a broom handle, and ran him down the steps, out of the front gate, across the sidewalk, and clean into a tree box on the other side of the road.

A New Way to Lose Money.

A short time ago a Frenchman, recently arrived in the United States from Paris, introduced in New York a gambling game hitherto unknown here, but which has long been played in the French capital. It is called "Les Courses," and is intended to represent a racecourse and draw out the enthusiasm for betting which is seen on a real racecourse. The Frenchman had one table constructed at a cost of $1,500. It is a square table of oak, about four and a half feet from the ground, and six and a half feet square. It is elegantly finished, and is a handsome specimen of cabinet work. On the top of this table are eight concentric circular grooves, in each of which is a metal horse, supported on a metal road, each horse having a richly dressed jockey. At four places in each circle is a bronze arch which represents a quarter or a half mile post. To each of the horses is given a name after famous racers. Pools are sold on each of the horses, as for a real race, and tickets are given to the purchasers, the money received being placed upon a receptacle in the center of the table, covered with green cloth and supported on four posts. The bets having been completed, by the touching of a lever the horses are brought to the score, after which a crank is slowly turned, which sets them in motion, and they start off neck-and-neck. The crank is gradually turned faster and faster, and with the increased motion of the crank the speed of the horse is also increased. The crank is then removed, and the horses continue in motion, and by the aid of some ingenious machinery in the body of the table, pass each other, fall behind, catch up, and simulate exactly the performances at a real race. Sometimes they arrive at the goal neck-and-neck, and again, as is not infrequent in actual life, the favorite comes in last. The whole game is remarkably ingenious, being exciting, and is said to be fairly conducted, while the facilities for losing money at it are as great as those enjoyed at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga.

Claude and Pauline.

Claude Aventine, a surgeon's assistant in the United States navy, while insane, committed suicide at the Mountain House, South Orange, N. J. He was under the hallucination that his wife, Pauline, aged twenty-three years, was dead, and a letter addressed to a personal friend explained that he was killing himself that he might meet her "on the other shore." The letter was filled with words of the tenderest devotion to her, and he requested that a preserved rose that she had given to him might be buried with him. He insisted that her spirit was calling him and beckoning to him from the other side. He took poison internally and hypodermically, and was dead when sought in his room.

Meantime Pauline was in Portland, Me., worrying because her Claude had remained so long away from her. She was a partial stranger there, and as Claude had been away for some time, and she was unknown to her landlady, that person suddenly turned Pauline out of the house for non-payment of board. The news of her husband's death reaching her at the same time, she became insane, and attempted to drown herself, but was rescued, wringing her hands and moaning: "Oh! my husband, my husband."

She was cared for. On her person was a letter breathing great devotion to Claude. It says she has gone to join him on the heavenly shore, where there will be no more trouble or pain. She desires that her diamond ring may be placed on her forefinger, the same finger her dear Claude placed it on the day before they were married, and that she may be dressed in her white morning dress her dear husband liked so well and have her hair combed as she always wore it. She leaves her love for her babe and begs a Mrs. Lawrence to take care of him and never let him know this story.

A Newfoundland Dog as a Fire Patrol.

The Waco (Texas) *Examiner* says: The sagacity of a Newfoundland dog saved Tom Selman's residence, near East Waco, from destruction by fire. About one o'clock in the morning Mr. Selman was awakened by the furious barking of the dog at the window of the room in which he slept. He arose, and, going to the door, looked out, but saw nothing. The dog ran to the rear of the house, and was followed by his master, who discovered that a fire had broken out and was gaining rapid headway in the kitchen, which is attached to the main building. With assistance from others he succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in extinguishing the flames, and no great amount of damage was done. The property was saved by the dog, for had he been silent the inmates of the house would have known nothing of the fire until it had gotten beyond their control. The building caught fire from a wooden vessel containing hot ashes, which had been left setting on the floor, a species of neglect which has resulted, probably, in the destruction of more property than any other one cause.

They Had Been Lovers.

They were very fond of each other, very, and had been engaged. But they quarreled, and were too proud to make it up. He called a few days ago at her father's house—to see the old gentleman on business, of course. She answered his ring at the door bell. Said he: "Ah, Miss ——, I believe; is your father within?"

"No, sir," she replied, "pa is not in at present. Did you wish to see him personally?"

"Yes, miss," was his bluff response, feeling that she was yielding, "on very particular business." And he proudly turned to go away. "I beg your pardon," she called after him, as he struck the lower step, "but who shall I say called?" He never smiled again.

Adventure with a Sword Fish.

Toward the end of last November, an engineer proposed that a diver of some renown should make one of a party of three to explore the rocks of the island of Hyeres. He accepted the engagement. A boat and the necessary diving dresses were hired, and in due course the three divers found themselves exploring the unknown depths of the ocean. It was arranged that they should all keep close together, so as to be able to communicate with each other, which could be done by approaching the helmets so that they touched, when the sound of the voice vibrated through with sufficient distinctness to be understood. They found mussels in great variety and abundance amongst sea flowers and plants of the most lovely and varied colors, sprouting out in all directions from the crevices in the rocks, such as they had never seen before. They saw numbers of fish differing strangely in form and size, some of which approached and eyed them curiously, and vanished as if by magic at the slightest sound or movement. About a quarter of an hour after their descent, the diver who was slightly in advance suddenly stopped and motioned the others to stop. He then neared them and said: "A sword fish." A sudden shiver ran through them at the word, as the strength and viciousness of these creatures are well known, and the one which they saw approaching was about two meters in length, with a sword which measured about one meter. After a moment's doubt and hesitation, they drew the daggers with which they had happily provided themselves, and awaited the fish, planting their feet firmly apart, watchful and terribly anxious. Flight was impossible.

The creature, too, appeared undecided, and for a moment seemed intent upon making away from them. Then he halted, and momentarily looked at them with his small dark eyes, whereupon he turned half round and made a dart at them. He missed his aim, and that was his ruin. The diver, who had been anxiously watching his movements, turned a little on one side as the fish came shooting past, and with a strong hand seized hold of his sword, which was pointed at him, while with the other he dealt the creature a heavy blow on the side of its head, inflicting a wound of no small dimensions. The blood shot out in streams, and was at once carried away by the sea water. A second and third blow with the knife followed in quick succession; the diver twisting and turning in all manner of ways, but never losing his hold of the sword, while the fish was plunging about in every direction. Recovering from their dismay, the diver's companions all fell upon the fish, and administered blows on the head, back, belly, and wherever possible. Still the strength of the animal did not seem in the least to abate, until a well directed blow ripped open his abdomen, when the body turned on its back and slowly ascended to the surface of the water. All these actions were of course accomplished with extreme rapidity, or the result would probably have been much less satisfactory.

None of the men thus happily freed from this terrible danger felt in the least inclined to encounter a similar hunting adventure, so orders were given through the speaking tube to raise them as quickly as possible.

After taking off their dresses, they looked for the body of the sword fish, which was eventually found, and the sailors cut it up to divide amongst themselves, the engineer claiming the skin, which he has had stuffed and placed in his study, in commemoration of a startling submarine adventure.

"Girls, Don't Do It."

"Don't do what?" our fair readers will ask. There are a great many things you ought to do, and a still greater number that you had better not do. The most and prominent among the latter is to reform a drunkard by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward men, the season of courtship, the chances will be against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are 10,000 failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month while he is billing and cooing, depend upon it he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchanalian recreation when he becomes a Benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether drunk or sober. The romantic idea, that a woman who can reform a drunkard is deserving of a crown of glory, is all the veriest bosh. They would be shocked by the suggestion that a man who marries a fallen woman and restores her to a life of virtue would be deserving the praise of all mankind. The latter would be a much easier task than the former, and more likely to succeed. The debasement in one case is generally incurable, and scorns the influence of kindness or affection, while in the other the opportunity to escape from a life of degradation would in most cases insure hearty co-operation with the missionary in such a field. But the drunkard, as is generally the case, may be addicted to a number of other vices, each one of which ought to be considered as repulsive as that of drinking.

Still, the experiment is tried by new votaries, who think they can succeed where others failed. It is a terrible delusion. Love and devotion are powerless on a drunkard. Nothing but an iron will and a firmness that few women possess can check the career of a man who has once taken hold of strong drink. He must become subject to her will, and be restrained from his evil courses by a power stronger than love or kindness. There are enough men who become drunkards after marriage for all reasonable purposes of experiment, without taking them fully trained in a career of vice and debauchery. Therefore, we say: "Girls, don't do it!"

President Grant's Reply to Germany's Centennial Congratulations.

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, to William I., Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc.:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: Your letter of June 9, in which you were pleased to offer your cordial congratulations upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary which we have recently celebrated, was placed in my hands on the fourth of July, and its contents were perused with unfeigned satisfaction.

Such expressions of sympathy for the past progress of this country, and of good wishes for its further welfare as are contained in that communication are the more gratifying because they proceed from the head of a great empire with which this republic during the whole century of its existence has maintained relations of peace and friendship which have been conspicuous alike in prosperity and adversity, and have become continually firmer with the increasing progress and prosperity of both countries. It is my sincere desire that this mutual cordiality and this prosperity which have been the lot of the two countries during the first century of our independence may be vouchsafe to them during the century which is to come.

Wishing you a long reign of happiness, I pray God that He may have you in His safe and holy keeping.

U. S. GRANT.

Swindling in Tea.

Some of the towns have been victimized by venders of tea; the article being put up in very handsome pound parcels, and in order that its quality might not be impaired, the purchaser was cautioned not to disturb it, but keep it in the original package. About one-fifth of the top of each package was tea, while the lower part was spent logwood chips, hay, or whatever rubbish that came handy. We are at a loss to understand why people will purchase of peddlers; if staple articles are offered below the usual rates, there is very likely to be something wrong.

THE HARD TIMES.

The Causes and Remedies, as Set Forth by the President of the Social Science Association.

Mr. David A. Wells, president of the American Social Science Association, delivered at Saratoga an address on the causes of the great prostration of industry and commerce all over the world and the remedies which a consideration of these causes suggests. Mr. Wells tells us that industry languishes and commerce is checked because the world is poor. It is poor because it has, since 1860, wasted enormously in many ways; mainly in the extraordinary destruction of materials which are wealth by our war, the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-German wars; by the constantly increasing costliness of the armaments maintained in Europe; by the large and growing percentage of able bodied men diverted, even in years of peace, in European countries from productive pursuits to soldiery, which only consumes and wastes. He demonstrates that, do what we will, mankind do not, as a whole, get much beyond hand to mouth living. According to the researches of the ablest statisticians even England, the richest country in modern times, has not accumulated a surplus greater than the equivalent of about five years' subsistence. Our own workmen are the most ingenious in the world; we stand far ahead of other nations in the use of labor saving tools and machinery; our soil is more productive than that of any of our sister nations; yet we do not, there is reason to believe, get more than five years "ahead of the world" as a people, with all our industry and production. It has taken us two hundred and fifty years, Mr. Wells remarks, to accumulate for ourselves as a nation subsistence, or the means of it, in advance, to the amount of about six hundred dollars per head of our people. That is to say, even the richest nation in the world would starve if it should absolutely cease to labor for five or at most six years, and live upon the surplus it had accumulated in previous centuries; and the great armies, the costly armaments, and the destructive wars of the period since 1860, it is easy to see, have made the world actually poorer, have narrowed the resources of the principal Christian nations, and brought the wolf nearer the national doors.

Now, in modern times what seriously affects one nation affects all in various degrees. If Germany is poor, if France practices a more rigid economy, if England is embarrassed or Austria crippled, we, far off as we are, must feel the effects of their retrenchments. They buy less of what we produce or they pay less for what they buy. Now, it has been ascertained that in Massachusetts, one of the richest States of the Union, the possible annual average saving of the factory population in common times is only a trifle over twenty dollars per head. There is no great margin here for loss of any kind. But, besides wars and standing armies and costly navies, there are losses by fire, as those at Boston and Chicago; there are losses of income and realized surplus by worthless investments, as in railroads which pay no interest on their bonds, and which thus deprive a multitude of bondholders of their receipts and lessen their expenditures. All these causes contribute to make us and the world in general poorer and cause hard times.

Mr. Wells reports that in 1875 the aggregate State debts had run up to three hundred and twenty-eight millions, on half of which no interest was paid; that the aggregate indebtedness of cities had run up to eight hundred millions, and yet our cities are as a rule uncomfortable, unsafe and dear places of residence. He remarks that this waste seems to go on, as the New York city debt, which stood in 1871 at eighty-two millions, had risen in July, 1876, to one hundred and sixteen millions.

He says that if we apply the rates of increase to our chief agricultural products between 1850 and 1860, and then compare the result with the actual product by census, we shall find that we produce actually less corn by twenty-six per cent., less tobacco by twenty-seven per cent., less pork by thirty-two per cent., less butter by twenty-nine per cent., less cotton by seventy-four per cent., according to Mr. Wells, than we should have produced had we gone on at the previous rate of increase. During 1850-1860 improved land increased forty-four per cent.; in 1860-1870 only sixteen per cent., and we had in 1870 actually nine hundred thousand fewer neat cattle, eight millions fewer swine and nine hundred thousand fewer working oxen than in 1860, with a falling off also in the number of horses and mules. That is to say, a large part of our agricultural population had been drawn off by the force and tendency of laws to other employments, to manufactures largely.

The result is shown in the increase of manufactured products—fifty-two per cent. of the period of 1860-1870—with an increase of population of only twenty-three per cent. Not only did more people go to manufacturing, but their capacity to produce in this direction was largely increased by new and ingenious labor saving machinery. Thus in 1860 nine thousand persons in Cincinnati engaged in manufacturing produced an average value of one thousand five hundred dollars per head, but double that number in 1870, with the help of better machinery, produced a value of two thousand three hundred dollars per head. Three man can now produce as many stoves as six in 1860. In dressing yarn one man and a boy now do the work which eight men did in 1860. Similar results have been obtained in a great many branches of manufacture. Unskilful legislation, the result of carelessness in our rulers, has first impelled more men to manufacturing industries; our native inventive skill has at the same time greatly increased the productive power of these hands, and then our laws have disabled us from selling the largely increased surplus product abroad, where, alone, of course, a surplus can be sold.

Tin Scraps to be Utilized.

Tinware scraps are at last likely to be utilized. To a small extent pieces have been punched from them for cloth covered buttons, but otherwise they have been used only as rubbish to fill earth holes. The so-called sheet tin in general use is merely thin iron in sheets dipped in melted tin. The two metals act upon each other galvanically, to the injury of both. They have been separated by the application of acids and melted, but this process makes both tin and iron brittle and worthless.

By another process both tin and iron were made available for use, but the cost of separation exceeded the market value of the metals, as was ascertained by experiments made. Mr. Albert Harmichell, of New York city, thinks he has the secret of the economical separation of tin from iron, but says that the acids used would endanger life by their fumes. Lalange & Grosjean, at Woodside, Long Island, recently separated a small quantity by immersing the scraps in a solution of soda and salt, with water, and directing electricity upon them. The charges were necessarily very powerful, and the battery was impelled by steam. The works of the above firm were soon after burned, but the experiments are to be renewed on their reconstruction.

Servian Women.

The following description of the quaint costume of the women of Servia, given by a correspondent of the London *News*, has an interest at the present time: The women wore on their heads red kerchiefs with the ends hanging down their backs, and bound to their heads by a velvet fillet embroidered with coins, and often adorned with red and white flowers. They are generally dressed in white, but invariably with the brilliant apron sewed to the skirt, and often with a gaudily embroidered shoulder or breastplate, studded with coins on black velvet. The working dress of the women in the fields is a short jacket, braided and slashed in the fashion of that worn by the men, a red and yellow kerchief crossed over the bosom, a petticoat striped or checked, a tapestry-like apron of brighter colors than the petticoat, and bare legs and feet.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A fight occurred between two factions at a pole-raising at Stony Hollow, N. Y., in which pistols were freely used, and a dozen persons were more or less seriously injured; one being fatally shot through the lungs..... A serious riot is reported as having taken place in Charleston, S. C., growing out of the interference of colored politicians with other colored men who had joined the opposing party. A number of white men went to the rescue of their colored friends, when a bloody fight was at once commenced, and a number of persons were dangerously shot. The colored mob were left in possession of the streets and did much damage to property..... Abdul Hamid, the new sultan of Turkey, has been formally invested with the sword of Osman. All the ministers were present..... The reported massacre of Catholics by Chinamen at Ning-Kone-Fou is confirmed. The priest and his two assistants were killed and torn to pieces, and over one hundred of the congregation murdered. The French consul has taken the case in hand..... The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking made the trip from Hong Kong to San Francisco in twenty-two days and eleven hours, and from Yokohama in fifteen days and nine hours, being the quickest trip by twenty-two hours ever made..... Eight men entered the bank at Northfield, Minn., in the afternoon, and while some of them covered the assistant cashier and clerk with pistols, others pressed a knife to the throat of Cashier Haywood and ordered him to open the vault. On his refusing the knife was pressed hard enough to draw blood, and on his reiterating his refusal, one of the robbers put a revolver to his head and blew out his brains. They then demanded that the assistant open the combination, but as he was unable they shot him through the shoulder. Meantime the citizens rallied and killed two of the robbers and wounded another, who was carried off by his confederates. The outlaws did not succeed in getting any booty from the bank..... In the free-to-all race at Springfield, Mass., Goldsmith Maid won in 2.19¼, 2.16¼, 2.22; beating Bodine, Judge Fullerton and Smuggler in the order named..... The long-anticipated prize fight between Joe Goss and Tom Allen for the championship of the world, was fought near Covington, Ky., in the presence of a large crowd of unruly pugilists. After fighting seven rounds, in which Allen gained first blood and knock down, a Kentucky militia company drove them off. The party boarded his train and was taken ten miles further off, where the fight was finished in thirteen additional rounds, in which Goss was terribly punished, but was given the fight by the referee on account of Allen striking a foul blow. The police and militia captured the first train on its return to Cincinnati, and it is probable that Allen will be sentenced to State prison. The second train, containing Goss and his friends, was warned, and those worthies disembarked before reaching the city.

Sitting Bull has made further efforts to have the British Indians to join him..... Protestantism will hereafter be permitted and protected in Spain..... The notorious Emma mine has been sold for $144,194.24, under a sheriff's sale, to satisfy a judgment..... A party of fifteen Indians attacked some white men in the Black Hills, killing two of them, named Ganen and Kearns. The miners fought the savages and succeeded in killing or wounding ten of them..... The Vermont election resulted in a Republican majority of 23,527 in a total vote of 65,643. The Republicans secured 205 members of the House and the Democrats thirty-one..... The steamer Arbitrator, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was sunk by an iceberg. The crew was rescued by a passing vessel. The loss will amount to $350,000..... Congressional nominations: New York, twentieth district, John H. Starin, Rep.; Maryland first, Daniel M. Henry, Dem.; New York, third, A. W. Tenney, American Alliance; New Jersey, first district, Clement H. Sinnickson, Rep..... Charles Eighmey was hanged at Canandaigua, N. Y., for the murder of George Crandall. He died easily. On the scaffold he made a speech, saying that he was incited to the deed by Mrs. Crandall and a man named Webster..... Four Indians were hanged together at Fort Smith for murder committed in Indian Territory..... As fast as the hostile Indians come into the agencies they are disarmed and placed under guard to await orders from headquarters as to their disposition.

The San Domingo revolution still continues..... At the raising of a Hayes and Wheeler pole, at Lancaster, Ohio, a guy rope broke and the pole fell, killing three men and wounding several..... One of the spans of the railroad bridge at Loudon, Tenn., over the Tennessee river, was blown down by the wind. It was 180 feet in length..... Mr. Gladstone addressed a very large meeting in England in denunciation of the Bulgarian horrors, and the moral support England gives Turkey..... Newark, N. J., destroyed over two thousand dogs during the summer..... The noted Wm. M. (Boss) Tweed, of New York, has been arrested in Vigo, Spain. Some time since the authorities learned of his being in Cuba and made arrangements for his capture, but Tweed was informed of it and departed from Spain in a sailing vessel. The Spanish authorities have been on the lookout for him ever since, and on the arrival of the vessel at the port named the famous fugitive was apprehended with his male traveling companion and lodged in the fortress. The American minister has applied for his extradition..... The President has issued a proclamation declaring the Hawaiian treaty ratified and in effect from this time on..... The natives of Florida island, in the South Pacific, attacked the ship Dancing Wave, and killed the entire crew with one exception. The ship Laura Lind ran aground on another of the same islands and the natives killed and ate the entire crew..... Congressional nominations: Massachusetts, fifth district, N. P. Banks, Rep.; New York, first, Rev. B. J. Reeve, Prohibitionist; Pennsylvania, eighteenth, George G. Waller, Rep..... Twenty of the temporary structures on Elm avenue, opposite the Main Exhibition building, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire, at a loss of nearly $100,000. They occupied the entire space between the Transcontinental hotel and the Rogs house, and were mainly occupied as eating booths and places of cheap entertainment. The excitement among the visitors at the Exhibition was intense, and fully sixty thousand crowded that side of the park to witness the conflagration.

The various States of Central America are augmenting their armies and preparing for action..... Contributions are being raised in the different large cities for the yellow fever sufferers at Savannah, Georgia..... The Sioux Indian war is practically ended for this season, as the tribes are preparing to go into winter quarters..... The Germania flour mills, at Fredericksburg, Va., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000..... Cotton crops from the South Atlantic States are slightly unfavorable..... A number of the Servian troops have been shot for cowardice..... A riot occurred in Lima, Peru, on account of the populace disliking the ministerial cabinet. The mob was fired on by the military, and several were killed and a number wounded..... All the Cheyenne Indian agency buildings, except three, have been swept away by flood. The papers and records were also lost..... During August the various mints coined $7,152,390, of which $2,921,700 was silver coin..... A conflagration at Jamestown, N. Y., destroyed the large furniture establishments of four different firms, and also a tub and pail factory..... Hon. Selden Connor was re-elected governor of Maine by a Republican majority of twelve thousand. The Republicans also claim the six Congressional delegates..... The boiler of the Northwestern Line Packet mill, at La Crosse, Wis., exploded, and ruined the building and machinery. One man was killed and a number wounded. Loss, $30,000..... Ethan Allan, the famous trotting horse, died on the Kansas stock farm..... A small force of United States soldiers has taken charge of the Mexican town of New Laredo, to protect the property of the American and foreign citizens from plunder by desperadoes, the authorities being unable to do so. This is in accordance with an arrangement with the Mexican commander.

"A dollar is a large price for a watermelon," said a purchaser to a vender of this fruit, as he was paying for one the other day. "You wouldn't think so, mister," said the vender, "if you had sat on the fence with a shotgun in your hand every night for three weeks, watching the patch."

Salt Mountains of Nevada.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta*, writing from Prescott, Arizona, gives the following description of the wonderful salt formations on the Virgin river, in Nevada: Stone's ferry is about six hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Colorado, having an altitude of 1,250 feet above tide water. The river at this point is 650 feet wide, and has generally a swift running current of from four to six miles per hour. Virgin river, which rises in the mountains of Nevada over one hundred miles to the north, enters the Colorado a short mile above Stone's ferry. At low water it is a swift running stream of over fifty feet in width, with an average depth of about one foot. The salt formations are, in fact, mountains of salt, and extend for thirty miles or more up the Virgin river, and the Muddy, one of its branches. It was discovered some some twelve or fifteen years since by the Mormons, who built up several very flourishing colonies in the valleys of Virgin and Muddy, put out fine orchards and vineyards, and brought large tracts of land under successful cultivation. For reasons unknown to me they were recalled to Utah some years since by their Prophet Brigham, leaving their fields and improvements, or selling them for what they could get. During their stay they worked the salt mines to some extent, and supplied the country for long distances with what was needed. Since that time the mines have been worked at intervals by different parties. The different openings made are in the face of the mountain bluffs which run down from the north and south ranges of mountains both on the east and west side of the river. The first one visited by me was about six miles up the Virgin river from Stone's ferry, and about one-half of a mile to the east. The second one is seven miles up the river, and one-fourth of a mile east. The surface of this and the other salt bluffs and mountains is